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TEXTILE BULLETIN, every
January, is pleased to
publish J. B. Goldberg's
summary of textile re-
search activity in the
previous year: Page 39.

textile bulletin

JANUARY • 1950

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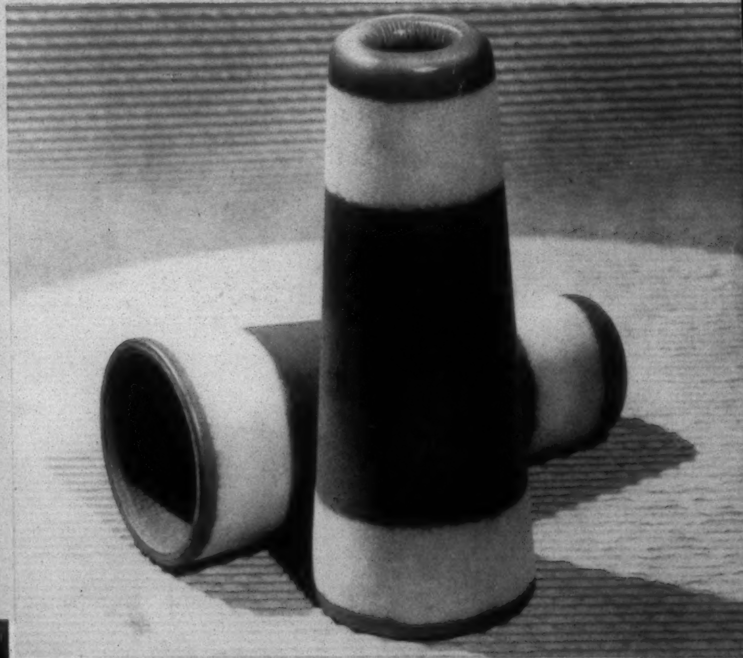

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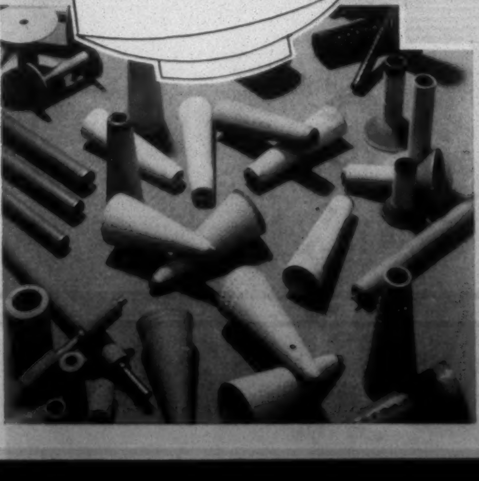

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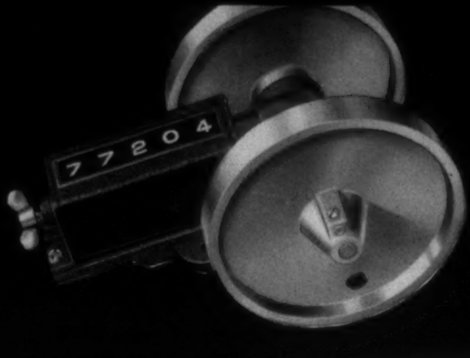

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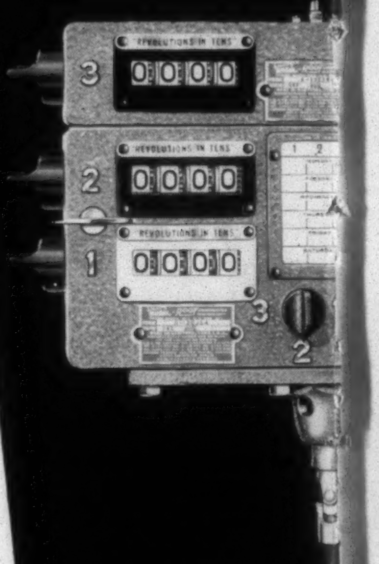
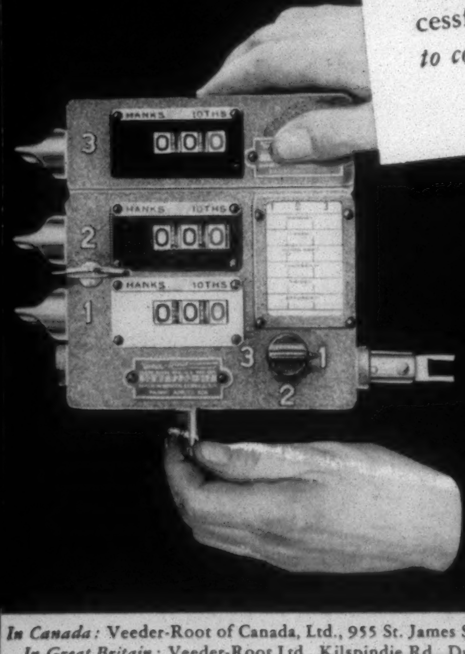

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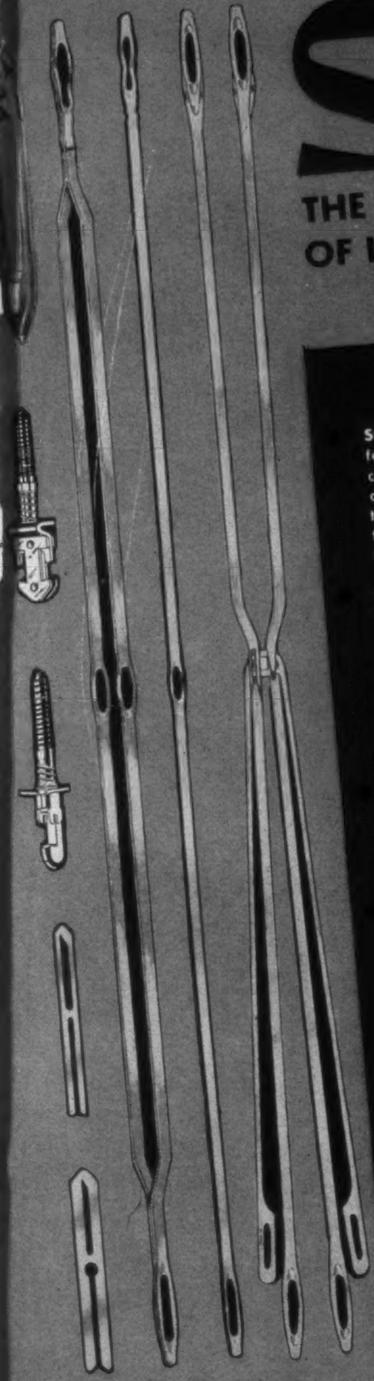

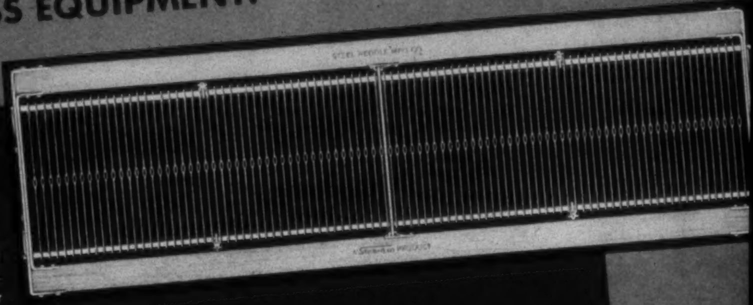

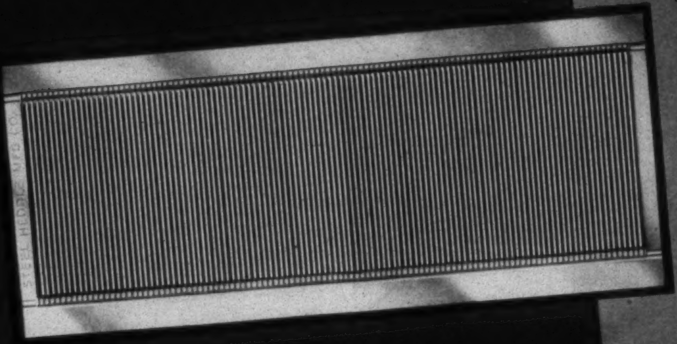

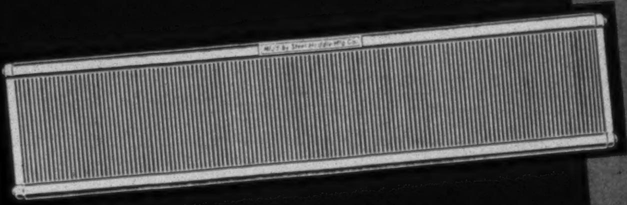

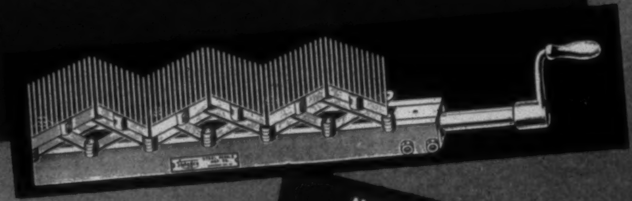

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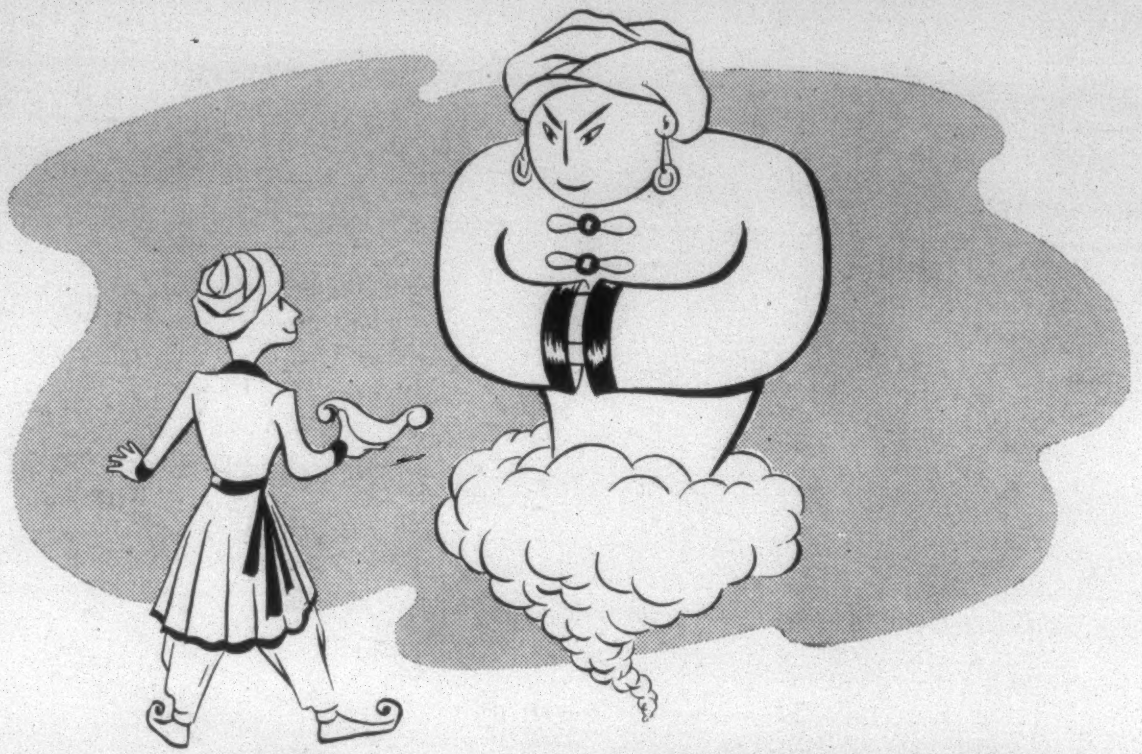

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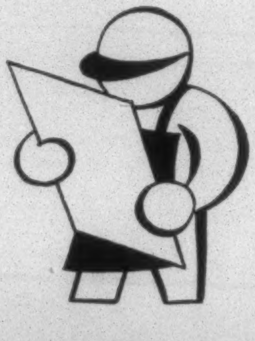
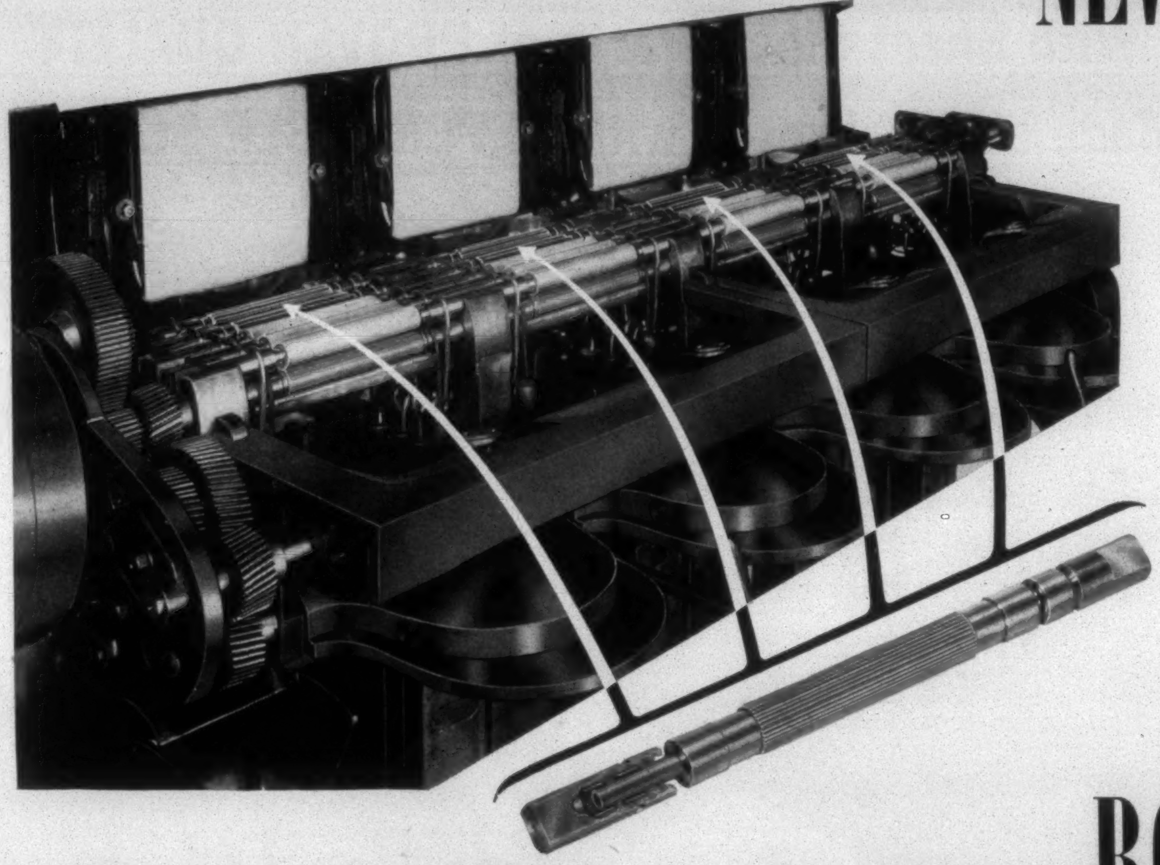


PAPER COMPANY

Make an OLD Drawing Frame better than when NEW!



with the amazing, revolutionary RGM

GOSSETT technicians rebuilt this old frame from one with 4 rolls 6 ends up to one with 5 rolls 8 ends up. The first, second and third line rolls, top and bottom, are common rolls made by Gossett . . . the fourth and fifth line rolls are the amazing, newly developed RGM metallic rolls made by Gossett and which are so hard that even a steel file cannot cut them! The set-up is of graduated pitch flutes.

During the re-building process more things happened to the old Drawing Frame. The top rolls were equipped with Gossett roller bearing shells (there are none better) . . . so this old frame will now draft 8 to 11. Further, we installed new stands, new calender rolls, new tension train of spiral gears and studs, new drafting gears and studs and re-built the coilers, can tackles and installed new trumpets.

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The flutes and collars have been so hardened by the Gossett exclusive method that even synthetics will not wear them down. The flutes on the RGM roll are so precision made that no tool marks can be found. The tolerance on the flutes, collars and neck is plus or minus .0005.

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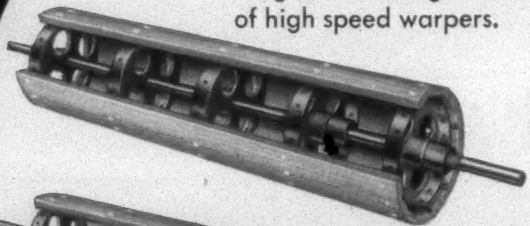

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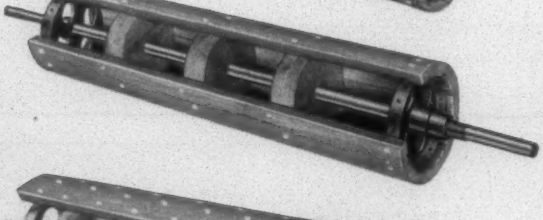
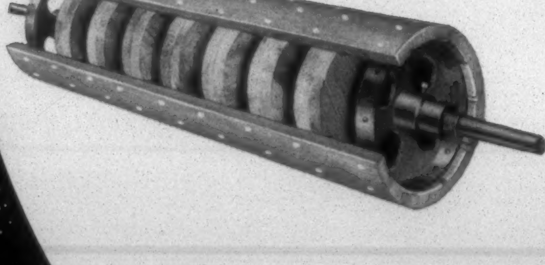


GK—COTTON
With Improved Cast-iron Inside Supports at ends, and three two-ply wooden supports between.



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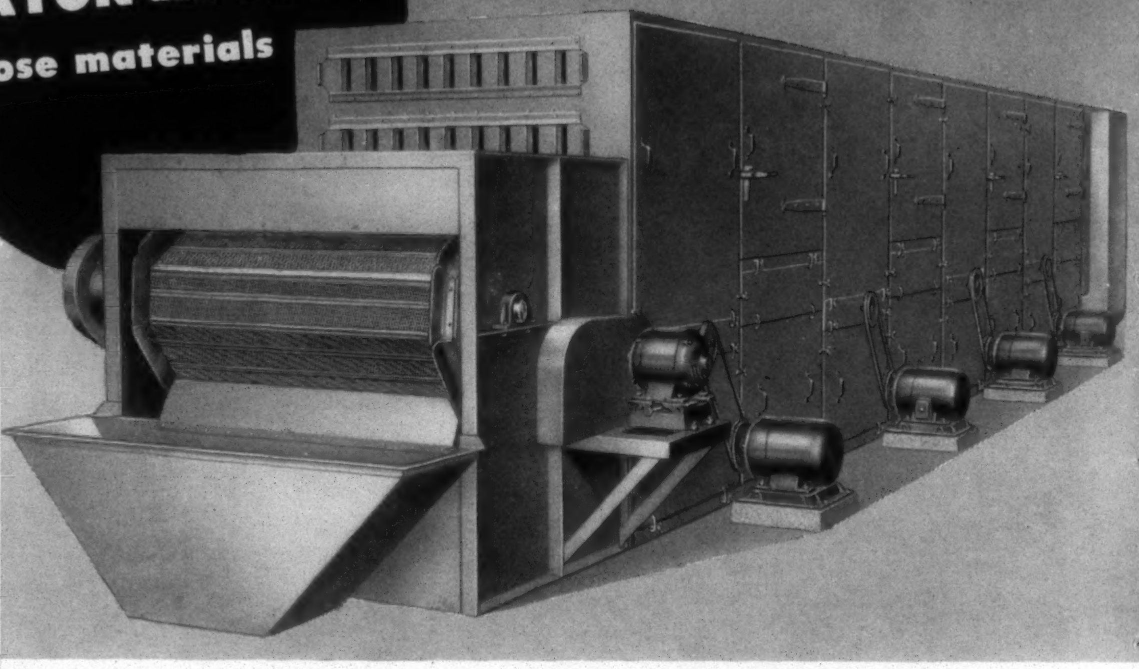

SARGENT'S CONTRA-FLOW Single Apron Dryer

Sargent presents a NEW, fast, automatic, single apron dryer employing the counter-air-flow heating principle. This system provides the most rapid and economical textile drying ever developed for wool, cotton, rayon and other synthetic and loose materials.

The material to be dried and the air which dries it *enter* the dryer at *opposite ends*, and *travel* through in *opposite directions.* The fresh air enters the dryer at room temperature at the delivery end. Passing upward then downward through the material, the air is constantly reheated and gains in temperature and moisture content as it travels toward the feed end. Wet material traveling through the dryer is subjected first to hot, wet air, then progressively to drier, cooler air. In the final stage, cool room temperature air passes through the hot, dry material and is thus delivered from the dryer in perfect condition and *without carrying away heat.* For complete information please write for Bulletin No. 183.

C. G. SARGENT'S SONS CORPORATION

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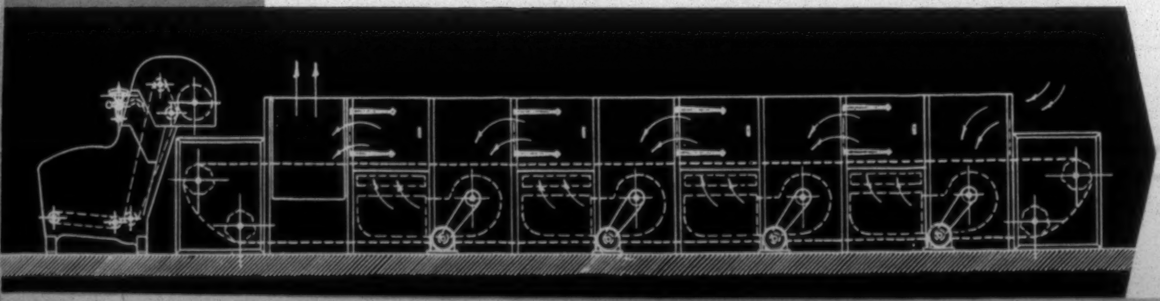

Schematic diagram of the SARGENT CONTRA-FLOW SINGLE APRON DRYER showing direction of travel of air through fans and heating elements. Material travels in opposite direction.

WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING

Race Riots In Chicago

IF race trouble occurred in South Carolina, as it has in Chicago, the term "mob" most certainly would be used. And there would be Northern cries of intolerance and discrimination.

Imagine a situation in the South where it took 30 police squads to protect Negro families at their residences, and in one instance, 1,000 persons gathered out front, milling around! What cain the Northern self-appointed defenders would raise. But we probably shan't hear a word of condemnation about the Chicago situation, described by police as "desperate."

The truth is that Northern agitators have plenty to do keeping down discrimination and injustices in their own backyards without seeking to solve the South's problems. If they would pay more attention to their home-work, maybe there wouldn't be so many racial outbursts in the North.

The State wants nothing it has said to be construed as justification for racial trouble. Such an interpretation would not be warranted. The idea simply is to point out that racial friction is not unique to the South. The sooner reformers recognize this fact the better it will be.—*The State,* Columbia, S. C.

Visit The Worker

WHAT do your employees really think about your safety program, its success, its policies, its personnel? If you are like most safety men, when no accidents are reported from day to day you are pretty sure your people are doing a good job in accident prevention work. But what about the situation when accident reports begin to roll into your office day after day? What is wrong?

If you are not sure what is wrong, we suggest that you leave your desk and spend a month or so visiting your workers, foremen, and manager out in the plant. It is a safe bet that when you return to your desk you will have a much clearer picture of what is happening to safety in your plant. You will find out what safety rules are being broken, the unsafe practices, and, most of all, the workers involved. You will know what is being done well and what is being done safely. You will learn of things you seldom hear about from your foremen. But most important of all, you will know the men and women that make up your organization.

It is our belief that too many safety programs are being run from the office desk. If you will visit with the workers more, you will have first-hand knowledge of how they feel about the program. When the time comes to select a new safety committee, you will not have to rely solely upon the opinion of others. One test of safety leadership is the ability to get the facts and act intelligently upon the facts.—H. S. Baucom, Editor, *Textile Safety.*

No Ivory Towers

IVORY towers are poor places for research laboratories. Science is a searching study of realities, and the applied research man must be equipped to serve as a combination scientist, economist, idea man, and all around problem solver.

It is unfortunate that the words "scientific research" carry with them something of the mystic and miraculous. They should, instead, mean the difficult, down-to-earth job of using scientific knowledge to make the world better for all of us.

Research men differ from others only in their attitudes and talents. Their satisfactions come from learning facts and intelligent combinations of those facts to attain worthwhile ends. They have little use for opinions as such—they analyze, probe, question, and search until they have reached the bed rock of fact.

Applied research personnel appreciate the opportunity to work on scientific projects without the harassment of day-to-day production problems. They realize research results cannot be predicted and therefore they dislike false efficiency which demands results automatically and immediately. Nor do they sympathize with the short term "practicality" of those unable to see the ultimate uses of fundamental research.

But research men do understand that their professional efforts must eventually pay for themselves. Even the most fundamental scientific thinkers might be described as philosophers searching

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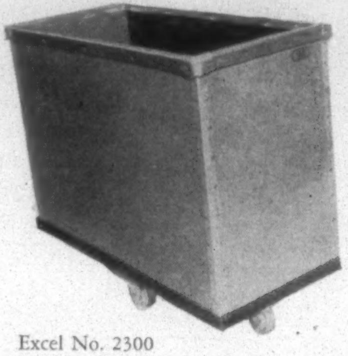

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- Slatted or solid wood or metal bottom.
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Use Strip-O-Matic,* the Card Clothing that Runs

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Figure the down-time this saves you, and the extra production you get by using Strip-O-Matic. Then add to this your substantial saving on stripping waste because more fibres go into the roving instead of collecting on the clothing. These savings show up mighty good on your production and profit sheets.

Strip-O-Matic does an excellent carding job, too. It is put on by the usual methods and there is nothing new for the help to learn. There is no change on fancies.

If your card room is on a bonus or piece work basis, your help will be happier because of increased earnings.

Strip-O-Matic is new and different and has been thoroughly tested on wools and synthetics and is now being tested on cottons by some of the leading mills and one of the foremost textile institutes. It was originated and is being produced by the Benjamin Booth Company, a pioneer in making card clothing.

Ask for our new 8-page booklet by writing Oliver D. Landis, Inc., or our home office.

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. . . has been appointed exclusive sales agent for Virginia and North and South Carolina for the full Benjamin Booth line of card clothing for all types of rolls.

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for answers to the question "What is reality?" Basic studies of the nature of things have for their aim the production of ideas, concepts which some day —perhaps in a generation or two—may result in anything from a better mousetrap to a spaceship.—*The Frontier,* Armour Research Foundation.

A Potent Phrase

A CAPITALIST much smarter than the average run of his kind, and, of course, much smarter than the radicals who would tear down our system, came up with a phrase which is worth using. He did not indulge in the usual claptrap against the welfare state or any form of welfare. To do that is rather stupid politics anyhow; the people have shown and are showing that they are concerned with welfare and security.

This capitalist, Gen. Robert Wood Johnson, president of the great surgical supplies company of Johnson & Johnson, took the word welfare and ran away with it. He spoke of *welfare capitalism.* We think that is a good phrase.

General Johnson was receiving an award as the industrialist making the best contribution to sound public relations philosophy. Here is the pithy way in which he summed up the existing situation:

"The basic issue is welfare capitalism versus Socialism. Socialism can be licked in this country. Welfare capitalism has much more to offer the worker than Socialism. All governments, including our own, cannot do the job because government is basically incompetent. Free unions cannot exist under Socialism and the all-embracing state."

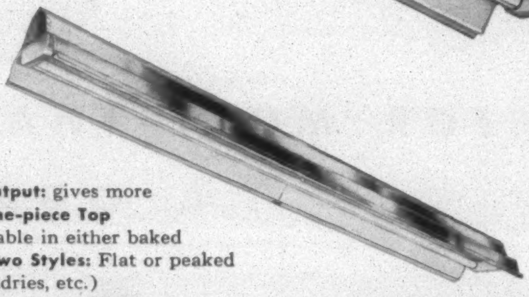
Welfare capitalism means that capital must make the welfare and security of the worker a prime concern of management. If we do not have real welfare capitalism we are likely to have citizens listening too readily to extreme arguments for the welfare state. Welfare capitalism is a positive program of which we should hear more. It is a good program for private enterprise.—*Chattanooga* (Tenn.) *Times.*

In Washington a husband is suing his wife, a former federal government employee, for divorce because she told the children that there was no Santa Claus. This sounds like a good cause for divorce, not only from her husband but also from the Democratic Party.—*Greensboro* (N.C.) *Daily News.*

modernize your plant lighting with the

NEW

Wheeler T-12 slimline fixture



PEAKED TOP MODEL

Here's the latest product of Wheeler "Skilled Lighting"! It reflects almost 70 years of design and engineering experience in the manufacture of top-value lighting equipment. This new addition to the Wheeler Line is offered in two styles . . . with flat top channel for ordinary plant locations; with peaked top for locations where excessive moisture and dust-laden air conditions exist.

6 Better-Value Features **1. High Output:** gives more light per foot of lamp length. **2. One-piece Top Channels:** made of heavy gage steel. Available in either baked enamel or vitreous porcelain enamel finish. **3. Two Styles:** Flat or peaked top channels (the latter for textile mills, foundries, etc.) **4. Reflectors in Sections:** for greater ease in handling, each unit furnished with two open-end-type porcelain enamel reflectors. **5. Individual or Continuous Mounting.** **6. Latest G.E. Twin-Turret Type Lampholders** (depressable): for single pin contact, making lamp insertion and removal simple.

The new T-12 Slimline Unit is designed for use with two 75 watt, 96" T-12 Slimline single pin lamps (instant starting) operating at 425 MA. Send for complete details of this new "Skilled Lighting" fixture built to stay new-looking for years. *Wheeler Reflector Company, 275 Congress St., Boston 10, Mass.* Also New York, N. Y. Representatives in principal cities.

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Ashworth surveys and advisory service help you to get the most for your money.

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AMERICAN
TEXTILE MACHINERY
EXHIBITION
ATLANTIC CITY
MAY 8-12, 1950

ASHWORTH BROS., INC.

American Card Clothing Co. (Woolen Div.)

Fall River*†‡ Worcester*‡ Philadelphia*†‡ Atlanta†‡ Greenville*†‡ Charlotte†‡ Dallas†‡ (Textile Supply Co.)

*Factory** *Repair Shop†* *Distributing Point‡*

Ever hear of *Paint* that Talks?

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Barreled Sunlight
Paints

In whitest white or clean, clear, pleasing colors, there's a Barreled Sunlight Paint for every job

IT ALWAYS COSTS MORE NOT TO PAINT!

. . . its Success Story *Now* Can Be Told!

Now the returns are in . . . from nearly 100 mills which have installed a total of nearly 10,000 S-6 Looms and exhaustively tested them under widely varying conditions. Now hear what the overwhelming majority has to say: *"With experienced help, proper preparation and careful settings,* the S-6 does everything it was designed to do."

C&K's new S-6 is a 2x1 box automatic bobbin-changing dobby loom, with vacuum filling-control, for weaving nylons, rayons, acetates, combinations or pure silks. The S-6 takes warp and filling yarns ranging from 40 denier up, calling for a maximum of two shuttles which may be called at will. Here's why the S-6 performs so well:

- Its bobbin-changing mechanism permits higher speed, and reduces the work of the battery-hand.
- Its vacuum filling-control practically eliminates drawn-in ends at time of transfer.
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Those who have these new looms will recognize the photos of 11 exclusive S-6 features which will appear on this page next month. Meanwhile, those who are unfamiliar with the proven S-6 are invited to get in touch with C&K for complete details.

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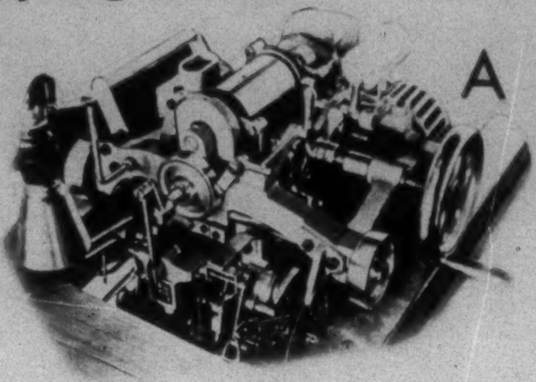
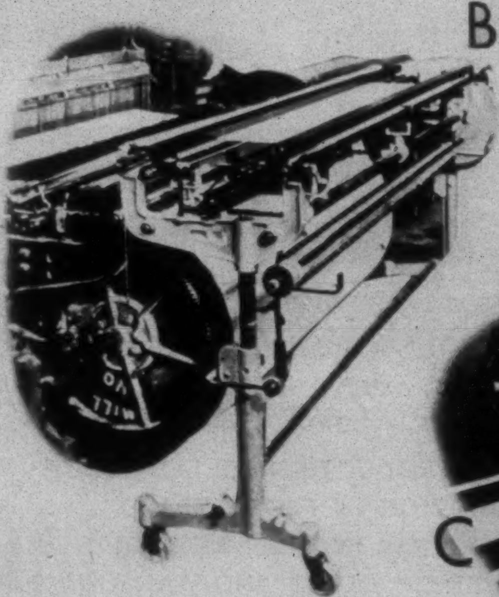
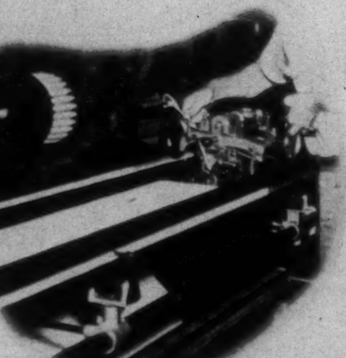
The "Little Uster"—the fastest and most efficient Warp Tying Machine built

Here's Why...







A. Tying Head—the "heart" of this precision built incomparable machine.

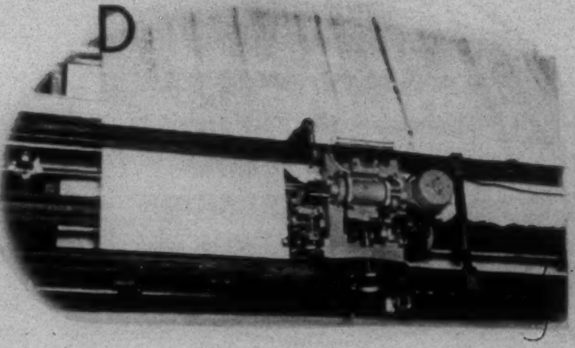
B. Tying Frame with new warp which is prepared completely in a single operation while "Little Uster" is tying on another. Note minimum space required.

C. Placing Head on prepared Frame which in a few seconds will be tying 250-350 firmly tied knots per minute.

D. Birds Eye View—Tied ends completely visible and accessible.

FAST · FLEXIBLE · EFFICIENT

Ties up to 120,000 ends in 8 hours—Entire warp tied in one single "bite"—Ties leased sheet to unleased sheet—Ties with or without lease—Portable or Stationary—Adjustable within two minutes for tying any material—Entire warp tying process greatly simplified and accelerated from 30% to 70% with the "Little Uster".



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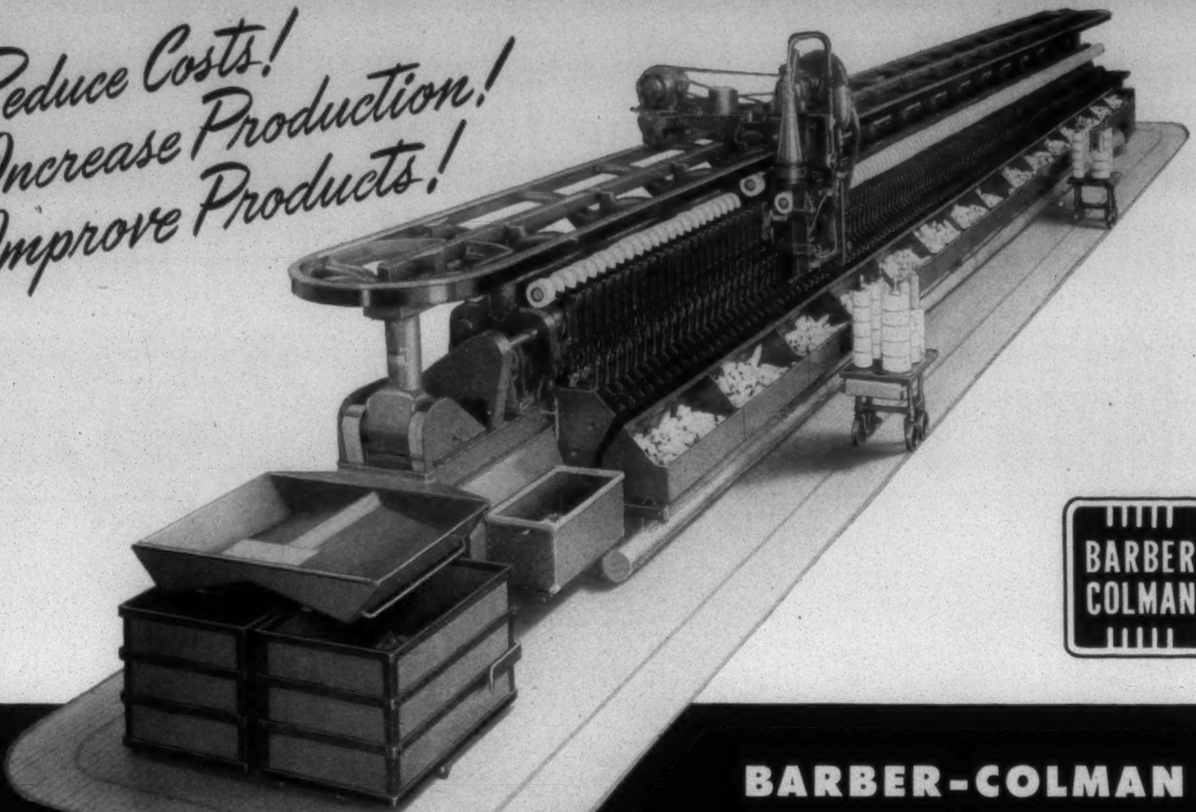
Increase Production!
Improve Products!



BARBER
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BARBER-COLMAN AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS

The purpose of this machine is to do mechanically, as much as is practical, the work formerly done by hand in winding yarn from spinning bobbins to larger packages. Until the advent of the Barber-Colman improved system of spooling and warping, there was no substitute for the laborious work in this intermediate step. Now these machines are able to eliminate, almost entirely, the natural variations of the human element and, in addition, are able to provide the many other advantages listed here.

Provide These Advantages...

★ HIGH PRODUCTION AT LESS COST
• REDUCTION IN FLOOR SPACE
★ REDUCTION IN HELP REQUIRED
★ LOWER SPOOLING AND WARPING COSTS
★ REDUCTION IN TIME REQUIRED TO CHANGE STYLE OF GOODS
★ EXTREME FLEXIBILITY IN HANDLING A WIDE VARIETY OF COUNTS
• LESS DAMAGE TO YARN IN HANDLING
★ INCREASE IN LOOM EFFICIENCY
• REDUCTION IN YARN IN PROCESS
★ REDUCTION IN SLASHER WASTE
• REDUCTION IN YARN TENSIONS
• REDUCTION IN WEAVING COSTS
• REDUCTION IN SPOOLER KINKS
★ "EVERY KNOT A WEAVER'S KNOT"

See the
BARBER-COLMAN
AUTOMATIC SPOOLER
in operation at the
AMERICAN TEXTILE
MACHINERY EXPOSITION
Atlantic City, N. J.
MAY 8 to 12, 1950

AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS • SUPER-SPEED WARPERS • WARP TYING MACHINES • DRAWING-IN MACHINES

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY
ROCKFORD • ILLINOIS • U. S. A.
FRAMINGHAM, MASS., U. S. A. GREENVILLE, S. C., U. S. A. MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

Above: Operating as a Balling Warper

Right: Operating as a Section Beam Warper

Double Purpose-
Double Value

Makes Standard Section Beam Warps or Standard Balled Warps

This Combination High Speed Section Beam & Balling Warper is an extremely versatile machine for mills making sales yarns. Can be set up with either the beam or the ball warper first and can be changed from one to the other by merely throwing a switch.

Both of these units are our latest improved high speed machines and are furnished with Magazine Cone Creel and Eyeboard Stop Motion.

Write or wire for full information on this versatile combination.

Cocker Machine and Foundry Co., Gastonia, N. C.

WORLD'S LARGEST DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF COMPLETE WARP PREPARATORY EQUIPMENT

A Customer Speaks For H & B TEXTILE MACHINERY

"Those 24 new slubbers you built for our mills are certainly grand machines. We could not ask for better. They are turning out a beautiful product, and about all the attention they need is creeling, doffing, and cleaning. Ends down on them are nearly as scarce as hens' teeth. Everybody who has anything to do with them is delighted that we have them.

"The three new opening rooms you furnished and the nine single-process pickers you installed are likewise most satisfactory and doing excellent work. The picker laps are clean, firm, and very even and contain virtually no neps. It is all very excellent machinery.

"Rest assured that when we are again in the market for new machinery, we shall be only too glad to figure with you on it."

The quotation herewith is from a letter recently received from a well known New York firm, operating a group of southern mills. This company's experience indicates what YOU may expect if you modernize with H & B textile machinery.

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H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO.

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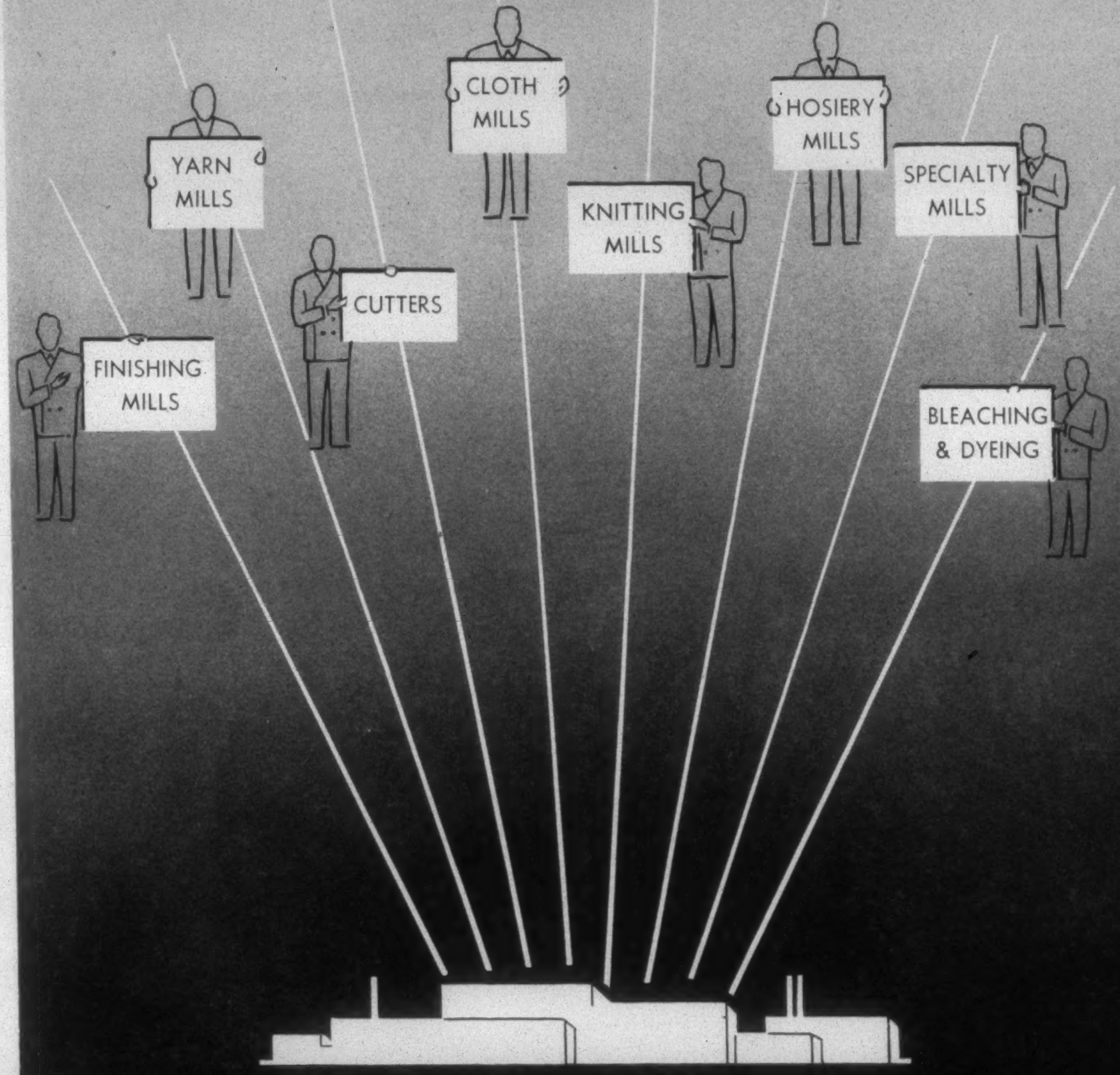

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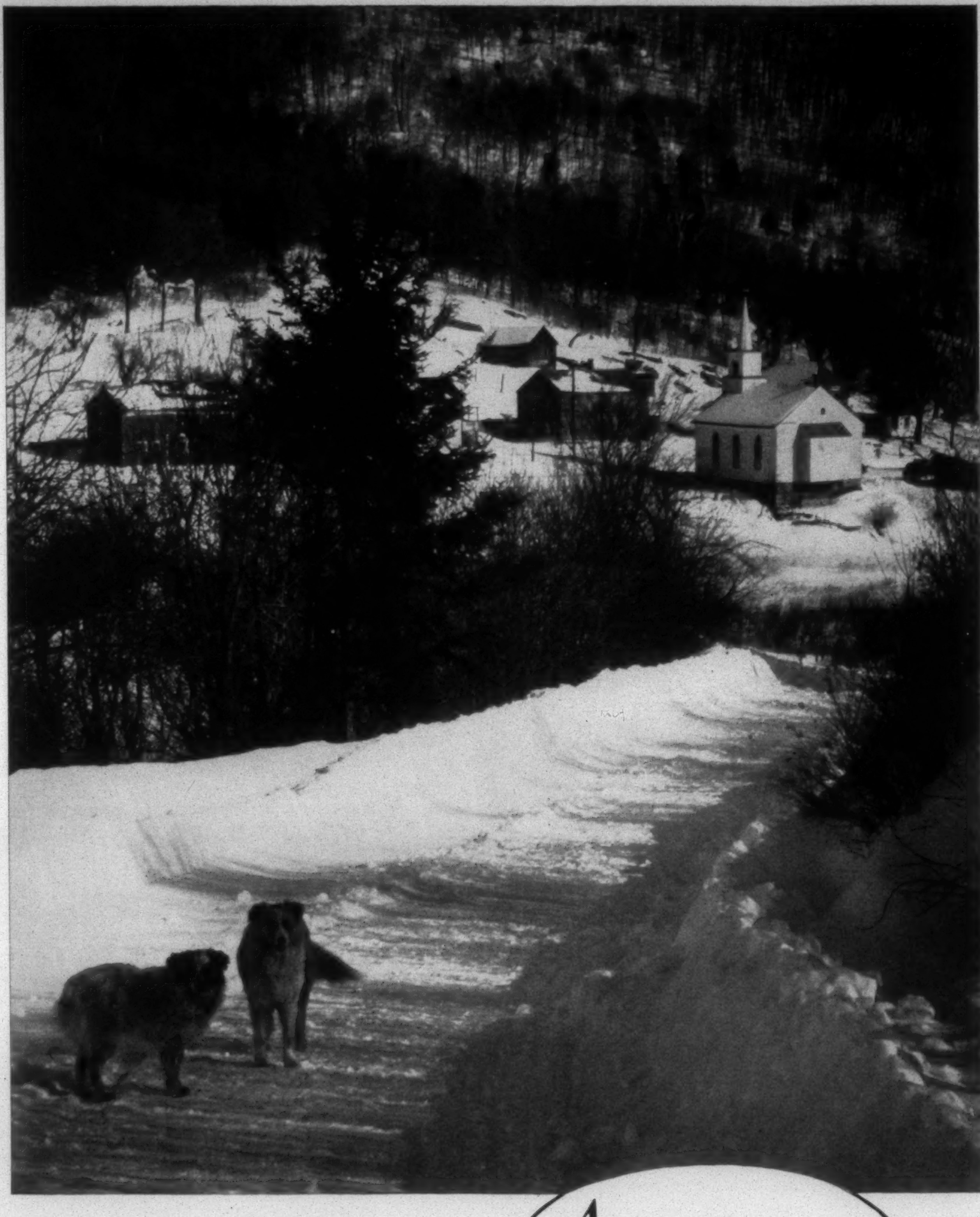

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Harry C. Coley
President

As we travel down
the New Year road
let us be ever watchful
for the good that we can do

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*WAK COUNTERS

HANK CLOCK

2/3 ACTUAL SIZE

Patented Creep-Proof Feature

WE BUILD

RESET AND NON-RESET
SINGLE SHIFT—TWO SHIFT—THREE SHIFT

Hank Clocks
Rotary Counters
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Special Counters

Get the counter you can count on *longer.* Rugged brass reinforced wheels and bronze gears, engraved numerals which cannot rub off, and other proved WAK durability features give you extra years of efficient service . . . cut counter repair and replacement bills by as much as 100%. Built for dependable performance on *your own* specifications.

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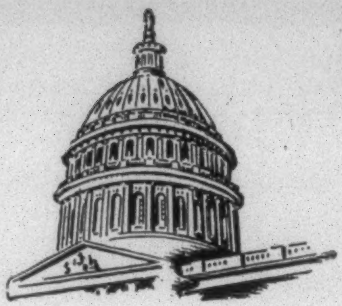
OVER 500 MILLS USE WAK COUNTERS



WATCHING WASHINGTON

[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]

Truman's message to the new session was received as another whirl around the same old track with the same old tricks. Poised as a dream of a trillion-dollar national economy, and $12,000-a-year average family income, 50 years hence, it was accepted as brilliant star-gazing, and the premise on which Truman will seek another term in 1952.

He proposed continuance of big lush benefits out of the Federal Treasury to large blocs of voters—farmers, organized labor, Negroes, cheap power advocates, underprivileged, and seekers of something for nothing. Its prime appeal was tilted to foreign elements and Negroes in the big cities.

Congress is definitely moving toward long-delayed tax reduction, and also to drastic cuts in federal spending. Truman leaders are giving lip service to both objectives, and trying desperately to pack tax committees to ward off their realization.

Truman's utterances, while general, went far in nailing down the concept of a socialist state as a national objective. They were primarily the handiwork of Leon Keyserling, with a few deft touches and pithy paragraphs by Clark Clifford.

Many House and Senate members have returned appalled at the force of the demand for less spending and lower taxes by their constituents. While Truman asks for higher taxes, it's evident there will be a runaway tax cut late in the session, possibly by increasing personal exemptions, unless early action is taken by tax committees.

Repeal of the Taft-Hartley law will not be attempted again in this session. Truman leaders say they intend to use the law against Taft and other Republicans this Fall. Cold fact is they are afraid to call it up because of a firm majority, of Republicans and Southerners, ready to push through the Wood bill, which streamlines the present law.

Truman leaders are calling up the civil rights proposals early in the session in the full knowledge of a bitter fight. They hope to split the Republicans away from coalition with Southerners on these bills, and then in chaos and confusion, jam through some more of Truman's campaign promises.

Bi-partisan foreign policy is probably jettisoned permanently by Truman's sudden action in abandoning Formosa to Communists. Within three months this will probably raise the biggest storm the

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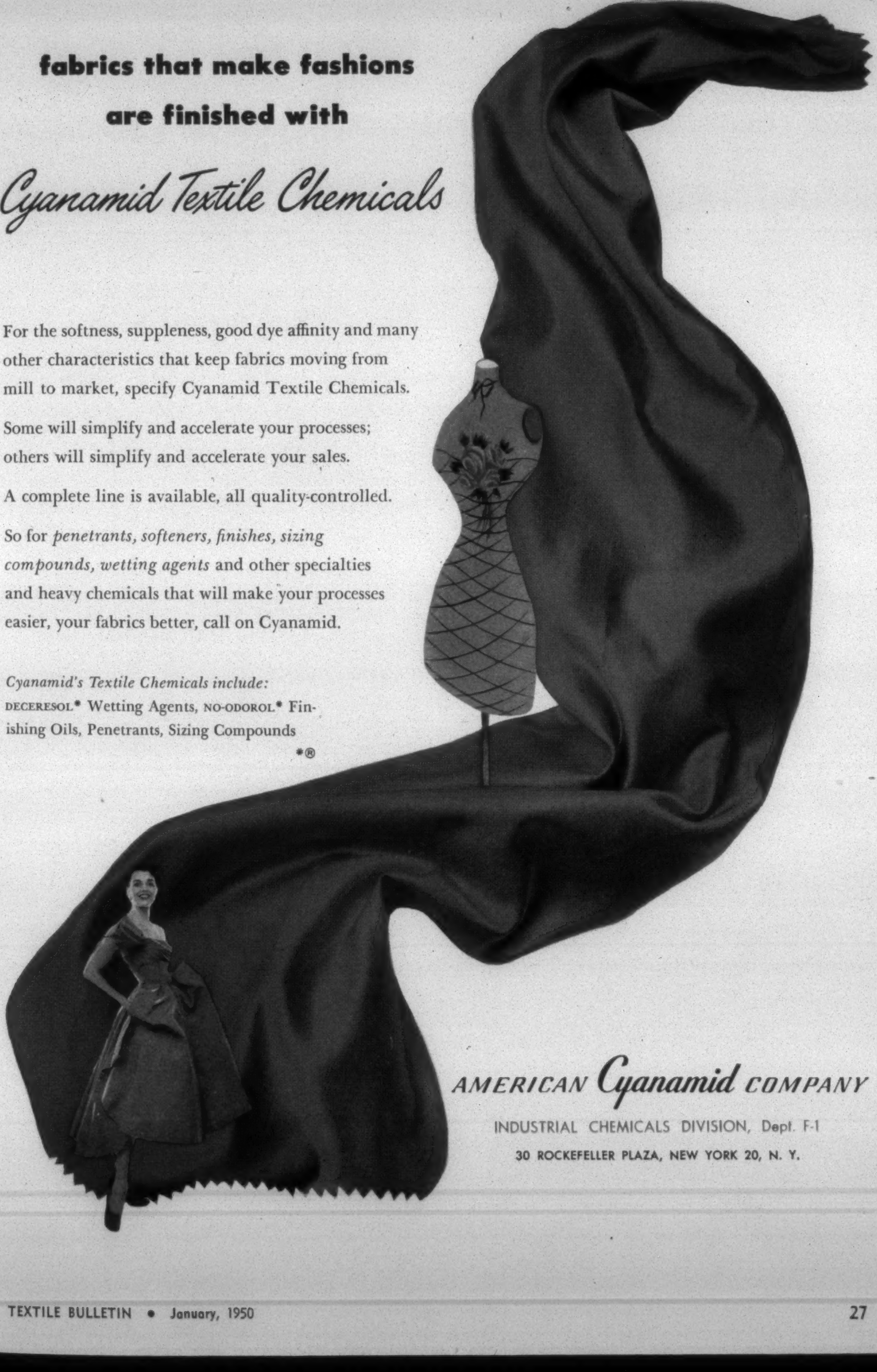

AMERICAN *Cyanamid* COMPANY
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION, Dept. F-1
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Truman regime has faced. Loss of Formosa may drive Americans entirely out of the Orient.

Sub-zero weather in the Far West, sweeping eastward, puts the Lewis coal strike squarely on Truman's front door step. Over 400,000 people in Illinois alone are menaced with danger of freezing through no coal. The five states surrounding Chicago faced the coal wave with less than two weeks of coal for homes.

Catholic clergy in Illinois and Wisconsin told Truman their hospitals, orphanages, schools and convents had no coal, and demanded he use the Taft-Hartley law to get the mines in operation.

Implied powers to deal with national emergency strikes ascribed to Truman a year ago as a reason for repeal of the Taft-Hartley law have not materialized. Failure to use the Taft-Hartley provisions may give the country its worst Winter since 1918.

Coal in stockpiles is probably much less than official estimates show. The danger point was reached before Lewis put the miners back on a three-day week, and stockpiles have been steadily diminishing. Sudden widespread cold weather may precipitate a national disaster.

Report of the Council on Economic Advisers reveals the government has abandoned the theory, held since the depression, that the national economy is mature. The report says the economy should continue to grow mightily; Truman envisions a trillion-dollar setup.

Forthcoming investigation of Washington lobbyists by a House select committee will be aimed chiefly at opponents of Truman's campaign promises. Two groups to be singled out are opponents of socialized medicine and real estate interests. The inquiry will not touch labor lobbies or federal units seeking bigger appropriations.

A.F. of L. and C.I.O. are swinging into their greatest political effort. They are concentrating on 166 House districts in 17 states. In the South they will make an all-out effort to reelect Graham and Pepper to the Senate.

Senate members returned from observing Europe say the only real progress toward recovery is in different countries getting together to form giant cartels. While the Justice Department drives hard to reduce all business here to little business, Europe is driving just as hard to build up big, impregnable business.

Union statisticians are worried over the hodgepodge of private pension schemes that are emerging with new wage pacts in 1949. Some of the plans may bankrupt small concerns with high operating costs in a business recession.

House Ways and Means Committee will try to straighten out some of the private pension tangle by revisions in the federal old age plan. Difficulty is that there's no way to overcome the inequities created by the private plans in a federal plan of equal application to all.

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For dyeing popular shades of greens—
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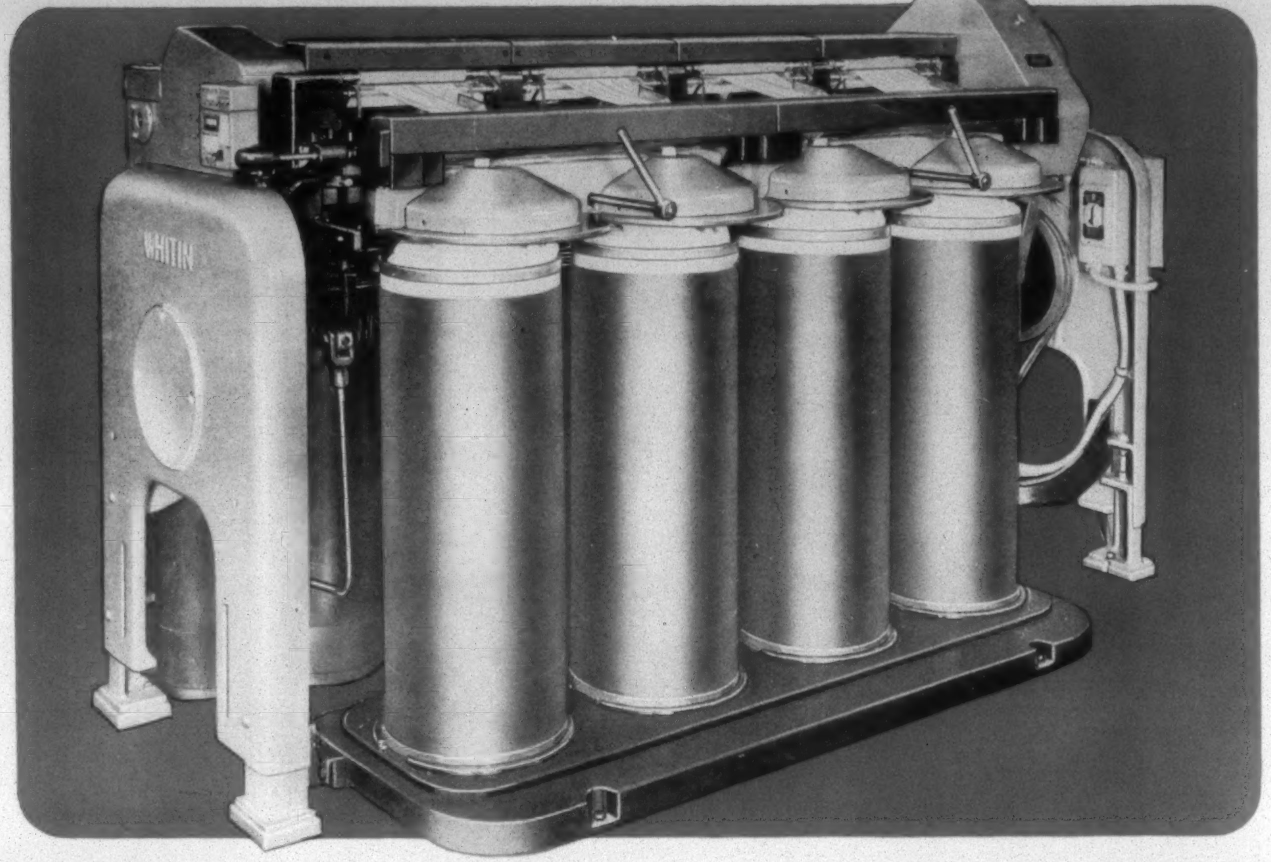

WHITIN announces the New "P$_2$E" Drawing Frame

. . . the Ideal Running Mate for your Model "J" Comber

The new Whitin "P2E" 14″ Bicoil Drawing frame was a natural development following the recent introduction of our Model "J" Comber with its 14″ coiler.

Although this machine makes an ideal running mate for the Model "J" Comber, it has many new features which will result in more profitable production and better quality in either combed or carded yarn mills using conventional equipment.

Compared to *conventional drawing,* some of its more important features and advantages are:

DOUBLE PRODUCTION at each delivery.

FLOOR SPACE REQUIREMENTS REDUCED by 50%.

CAN CAPACITY — nearly doubled (approx. 23 lbs.)

LOW DRAFTS — an advantage on heavy bulk.

NEW ELECTRONIC STOP MOTION provides quieter operation and eliminates spark or shock hazards.

WIDE ADJUSTABLE ROLL STANDS — will take up to 2″ staple.

SPIRAL GEARING in both head and foot ends reduces back-lash and produces more even and more uniform sliver.

AUSPICES OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION TEXTILE MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS
AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY EXHIBITION
ATLANTIC CITY
MAY 8-12, 1950

Whitin MACHINE WORKS

WHITINSVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS
CHARLOTTE, N. C. • ATLANTA, GA. • SPARTANBURG, S. C.

textile bulletin

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1900-1950

Although 50 years have rolled by, the editor of this publication can distinctly recall that in January, 1900, he was grinding cards in the Victory Cotton Mills (now out of business) at Charlotte, N. C.

They were Foss & Peevy stationary flat cards, a type of cotton card which very few men now working in cotton mills ever saw.

There were 16 cards on each side of an alley and each card grinder tended one alley. The sliver went from the cards to a traveling belt and at the end of each row there was a railway head with a large sliver can. From there the cans went to the back of the drawing frames.

The cylinders and doffers were ground in the same manner as now, but flats, which were of wood with fillet tacked on, were removed and taken to a grinder which had a 14-inch traversing wheel with a four-inch face covered with emery.

Strangely enough, the quality of the carding was about as good as that now done by revolving flat cards. Very few Southern mills then spun finer than 16s yarns and we are of the opinion that the yarns of that day were just as strong as the coarse carded yarns now being made.

Sometime in January, 1900, this editor quit his job as card grinder at the Victory Cotton Mills to help erect roving frames for H & B American Machine Co. in a small yarn department which was being erected for the Gold Crown Hosiery Mills of Charlotte.

He was assistant to Fred Dickinson, who later became Southern representative for the H & B American Machine Co., still later retired and died about two years ago at Rockingham, N. C.

When the Gold Crown Hosiery Mills machinery was put in operation our editor, still an assistant to Fred Dickinson, moved over to the Charlotte Cotton Mills and helped erect some lappers. (Both mills have been out of business for many years.)

While at the Charlotte Cotton Mills he became interested in learning to weave and accepted a job as weaver. For several weeks he ran four plain looms on 32-inch plain sheetings. There were very few Draper looms in those days.

Desiring some experience on box looms, he moved over to Fort Mill, S. C., and for a time ran two Woods and two Bridesburg looms on ginghams. Capt. W. E. White, grandfather of Elliott White Springs, was president of the Fort Mill Mfg. Co.

When our editor first entered a cotton mill the hours were 66 per week but by the time he began to grind cards at the Victory Cotton Mills they had generally dropped to 60 per week.

Wages were low but they offered a far better living than could be made upon the farm with cotton selling from four to six cents per pound. The first cotton the writer ever bought was at 4⅝ cents per pound.

The South had just begun to recover from the terrible reconstruction period which had followed the Civil War and the depression which began in 1893 had not fully run its course.

Life upon the farms, and especially upon tenant farms, was hard. Roads were almost impassable and unless a farmer lived near a town, his only cash crop was cotton and after hauling it a long distance over ruts and through mire he seldom received more than $20 to $25 for a bale.

Whole families lived as farm tenants in utter poverty. Large families lived in run-down farm shacks, frequently with only two rooms, and sometimes with only one. Many did not even have outhouses as toilet facilities.

There were few schools and in many sections a preacher was available only at long intervals.

D. A. Tompkins of Charlotte, N. C., a man to whom the South owes a debt which it has never acknowledged, had from about 1890 to 1900 gone over the South seeking opportunities to address groups of citizens and preaching the doctrine that, instead of selling our cotton for five cents per pound, we should build cotton mills and convert the cotton into ginghams which could be sold for 25 cents per pound.

This editor knew D. A. Tompkins well, in fact, worked for him for a time as mill engineer and textile machinery salesman at the munificent salary of $40 per month, which was not a bad salary at that time.

Paying heed to the preachings of D. A. Tompkins and realizing the desperate need of some form of employment, a movement for small cotton mills began.

The bankers, whose assets were very limited then, the merchants and business men pooled their resources and launched cotton mills of 5,000 spindles and often not over 2,000.

They, more often than not, bought the machinery with small down payments and with remaining payments extended over several years.

There were no illusions about large profits to be made from manufacturing cotton because existing mills had shown very meager profits and there were many records of failures.

The mills were organized primarily to give employment to idle people and provide payrolls which would benefit the merchants and business men of the community.

Local unemployed persons were quickly absorbed and tenant farmers, learning that they and their wives and children could get cash once a week instead of working for a whole year to raise a few bales of cotton for which they could only get $20 to $25 a bale, sought employment.

The tenant farmers moved to the mills and into mill village houses which each mill had built at small costs. They were mostly three and four-room houses but much superior to the shacks in which they had been living on the farms.

The pay was low but for the first time in their lives many families were able to live in reasonable comfort, could send their children to school and could attend a nearby church on Sunday.

With the establishment of payrolls in mill villages, farmers found a market for such vegetables and meats as they could raise and conditions improved throughout the area around every new cotton mill and there came a demand for better roads and recently invented "macadam roads" were built with crushed stone.

Men who were not living from 1890 to 1900, or were too young to remember those times, can have little conception of the economic stress and the living conditions of the tenant farmers of the South or can appreciate what the building of small cotton mills meant for many of them.

Upon the farms every member of the family, even very young children, had to join in the effort to wrest a living from the soil and when the tenant farmers moved to the mill village and found that every worker meant an addition to the pay envelope, they wished their children to continue to work.

We doubt that any cotton mill ever wished to employ children, nor that there was ever any idea that larger profits could be made by employing very young persons, but some did yield to the insistence of the parents and employed boys and girls of 12 and 13 years of age. The parents and not the mills were responsible for most of such child labor as existed.

Many mothers, having no one to look after the children, if left at home, did take them to the mill and occasionally they would be allowed to assist by doing such work as pulling tangled yarn from bobbins.

In 1909 the editor of this journal took the lead in getting a group of cotton manufacturers to petition the North Carolina Legislature to enact a law providing for a minimum age of 14 for factory employment.

The petition had the almost unanimous approval of the cotton manufacturing industry and was presented by Alf A. Thompson, who was at that time president of the Caraleigh Mills of Raleigh.

The legislature declined to enact the minimum age law that year because there was no compulsory school attendance law and it was not considered wise to prohibit employment without requiring school attendance.

The people of North Carolina were awakening to the necessity for schools and for compulsory school attendance but with few industries, and with farmers barely eking out an existence, could not find sources from which to acquire taxes with which to build many schools.

The situation in North Carolina was no different from that of other Southern states.

North Carolina emerged from those conditions into a financially powerful and progressive state and not many now living can realize the conditions which existed in 1900 and prior years.

No industry in the United States was ever subject to so much unfair and unjust criticisms as the cotton manufacturing industry of the South.

Wages were low and the working hours were long around 1900 but the men, women and children who came from the tenant farms were as a rule living far better than they had ever lived before.

With thousands of other tenant farmers and their families clamoring for work in cotton mills and with other thousands seeking to come from shacks in mountain coves where they lived on the little corn they could raise and where many seldom saw as much as $5.00 in cash in a single year, there was little incentive to raise wages or shorten hours and with 20/2 yarns selling as low as 12½ cents per pound, it was impossible to pay higher wages and break even.

The coming of cotton mills to the South produced payrolls for the workers and their purchases made it possible for merchants and business men to remain in business.

North Carolina and the South are now rich and prosperous but they do not realize how much they owe to those men who from 1890 to 1900 pooled their small resources and dared to go into debt in order to build small cotton mills with which to provide employment for unemployed citizens and the nearby tenant farmers.

We witnessed the conditions which existed in 1900 and prior years and we have had some part in the evolution which has brought a great textile industry and a great South.

Some criticisms of the textile industry have been justified but we have throughout the years had a constant, rankling resentment because of the many unfair and unjust criticisms which have been directed against an industry which was always doing its best to serve its employees and its stockholders.

The Report on Lynching

Tuskeegee Institute, a Negro college at Tuskeegee, Ala., presumes to define lynchings and issues a report each year.

The report of Dec. 30, 1949, states that three men were lynched, in the United States, during 1948, two in Georgia and one in Mississippi, and that one of those lynched in Georgia was a white man.

The following is a report of an incident which occurred last year:

> Joliet, Ill., June 7—Gamblers' gunmen fired eight slugs into a man's head today to make sure, police theorized, that he'd cheat them no more by using slugs to drain their slot machines. The bloody ambush from a racing car, two gun muzzles belching from its side, killed Myron August Gerbing, 44, who lived alone in a trailer camp in the town of Lake, near Milwaukee, Wis.

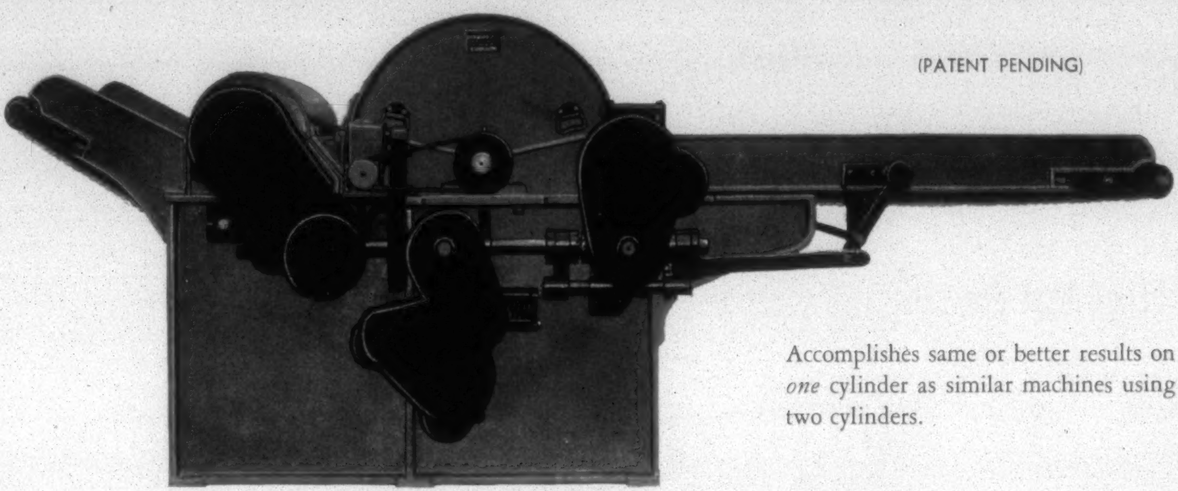
In October, 1949, the following item appeared in a few Northern papers but did not rate editorial page comment:

> Chicago—An ex-convict was executed in a gangland style "ride" early today.
>
> The body of Stanley Jakalski, 30, a hoodlum with a 14-year police record for robbery and car theft, was found riddled with five bullets in a lonely South Side area.
>
> His father, Andrew Jakalski, told police two men came for Stanley around 4 a. m. today. The father said the men displayed pistols, said they were "police from downtown" and stated Stanley was under arrest. Police said no such arrest was made.

We do not in any sense condone the killing of a Negro in

K & D SINGLE CYLINDER WASTE MACHINE

(PATENT PENDING)



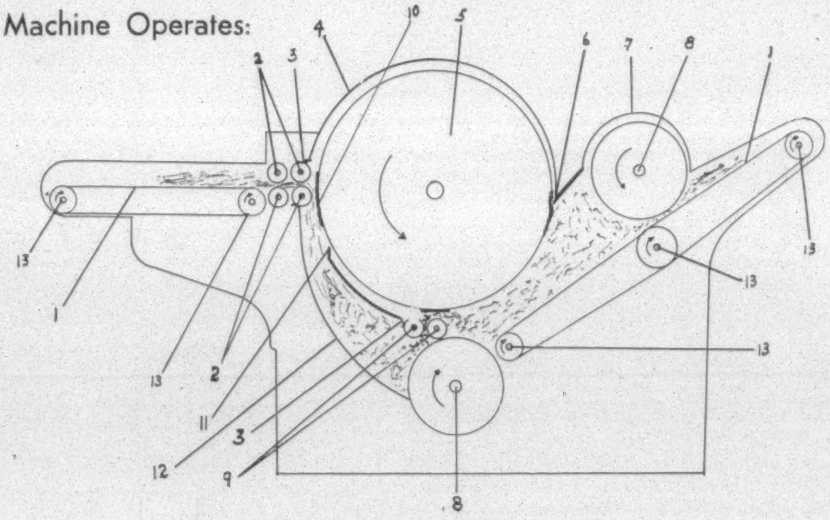
Accomplishes same or better results on *one* cylinder as similar machines using two cylinders.

Note these important *Advantages*

Double opening and cleaning on one cylinder.
Eliminates extra cylinder, fans and dust rooms.
Measures only 11′ 6″ when using 5′ Apron.
Weighs only approximately 2,500 pounds.
Uses only 7½ H.P. motor, affording large saving on power.
Cylinder, feed rollers, side shaft and gearing are standard equipment.
Proved equally successful on rayon and cotton.
Does not damage fiber.

How The K & D Waste Machine Operates:

The K & D Single Cylinder Waste Machine employs a set of double feed rolls (2) for the first feed into the cylinder; a cut-off (11) twelve inches from the rolls drops the stock on to a screen (8) carrying it to a set of single feed rolls (9) and into the cylinder again. This step in the process is equivalent to a second cylinder on similar machines. Another cut-off (6) then delivers the stock to a second screen (8) and on to the delivery apron carrying it to a receptacle. The complete process gives double opening and cleaning on one cylinder. Two of these machines may be worked in tandum, giving the same results as four sections of any other type waste machine.



30 DAYS ON APPROVAL
You may test this machine in your own mill for 30 days, without obligation to buy.

KIRKMAN & DIXON
Machine Shop and Foundry
GREENWOOD SOUTH CAROLINA

Mississippi and a Negro and a white man in Georgia but fail to see why either was any more of a crime or deserved any more to be called a lynching than the murders committed by groups of men at Joliet, Ill., and Chicago, Ill.

Tuskeegee Institute seems to have the generally accepted idea that a lynching is a "murder committed by two or more persons *south* of the Mason and Dixon Line."

It apparently has no interest in the many murders committed in the North by groups of men, and we are rather surprised that the killing of a white man in Georgia was rated as a "lynching."

Unhappy Year For Labor Racketeers

Men who acquire a living from operating labor unions are one group who can look back upon 1949 with very little pleasure.

In January, 1949, the United States Supreme Court held by unanimous vote that the North Carolina "Right-to-Work" law was legal and constitutional, or in other words held that labor unions could not deny a citizen the right to work at his chosen place of employment because he would not join the union and pay dues. That decision sustained a similar unanimous decision made by the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

In January, 1949, the United States Senate refused to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act, which had been enacted in order to give employees the same rights and privileges which had been given to the labor leaders under the Wagner Act.

In December, 1949, the United States Supreme Court held by unanimous vote that Arkansas' "Right-to-Work" law, very similar to the North Carolina law, was legal and constitutional.

Two unanimous decisions of the United States Supreme Court having upheld "Right-to-Work" laws, the labor racketeers have seen their "candy" taken away from them.

The refusal of Congress to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act indicates that it is considered by the public as fair to both labor and industry and that it will remain permanently as the guide to labor relations.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY SCHEDULE

Jan. 21, 1950—PIEDMONT SECTION, A.A.T.C.C., Poinsett Hotel, Greenville, S. C.

Jan. 23-25, 1950—12th annual meeting, **NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL,** Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

Feb. 18, 1950—SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION, A.A.T.C.C., Hotel Patten, Chattanooga, Tenn.

March 30-April 1, 1950—Annual convention, **AMERICAN COTTON MANUFACTURERS INSTITUTE, INC.,** Palm Beach-Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla.

April 1, 1950—PIEDMONT SECTION, A.A.T.C.C., Robert E. Lee Hotel, Winston-Salem, N. C.

April 27-28, 1950—Spring meeting, **FIBER SOCIETY,** Fontana, N. C.

April 27-29, 1950—Annual convention, **ALABAMA COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION,** Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss.

May 1-6, 1950—NATIONAL COTTON WEEK.

May 3-5, 1950—Annual **NORTH CAROLINA STATEWIDE INDUSTRIAL SAFETY CONFERENCE** (sponsored by North Carolina Industrial Commission), Charlotte Hotel, Charlotte, N. C.

May 8-12, 1950—AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY EXHIBITION (and Allied Industries), Atlantic City (N. J.) Auditorium, sponsored by National Association of Textile Machinery Manufacturers.

May 11-13, 1950—Annual outing, **CAROLINA YARN ASSOCIATION,** Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C.

May 11-13, 1950—Annual meeting, **COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA,** Fort Sumter Hotel, Charleston, S. C.

May 17-19, 1950—50th annual convention, **COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF GEORGIA,** Sheraton Plaza Hotel, Daytona Beach, Fla.

June 1-3, 1950—Annual convention, **SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION,** Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.

June 12-16, 1950—MATERIALS HANDLING EXPOSITION, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Ill.

June 30-July 1, 1950—PIEDMONT SECTION, A.A.T.C.C., Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.

Sept. 28-30, 1950—Annual national convention, **AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS AND COLORISTS,** Portsmouth, N. H.

Oct. 2-7, 1950—16th **SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION,** Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C.

Oct. 16-21, 1950—INTERNATIONAL SILK CONGRESS, New York, N. Y.

Oct. 26-27, 1950—Annual convention, **CARDED YARN ASSOCIATION,** Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C.

Oct. 18-20, 1951—Annual national convention, **AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS AND COLORISTS,** Statler Hotel, New York, N. Y.

Securing Capital

In announcing a new $3,500,000 rayon weaving plant at Williamston, S. C., Royal Little, president of Textron, Inc., is quoted as saying:

> Textron has found by experience that it is able to finance new plants in the South through normal insurance company or banking channels—not available for new textile buildings in New England.

Mr. Little could have expanded his statement and said that the reason why insurance companies and banks now are hesitant to finance the building of textile manufacturing plants in New England is that they have seen too much unfriendly and restrictive legislation upon the part of state legislatures, and labor union racketeers have through too frequent strikes and slowdowns caused heavy losses and made manufacturing profit uncertain.

State Of The Union

The politicians are my shepherds, I shall not work.

They telleth me to lie down on good jobs.

They lead me out of the work shop.

They encourage me to take it easy and lead me in the path
of idleness for politics' sake.

Yea, though I exist in the condition of slothfulness, I fear
no disaster, for the politician wants my vote.

Their dole and promises comfort me.

They have prepared a utopia for me by confiscating the earnings of the frugal.

They fill my head with more expectations; my inefficiency
grows and runneth over.

Surely, vote getters and demagogues shall be for me all my
days, and I shall live on the bounty they provide forever.

—*By B. E. Barksdale,* Charlotte, N. C.

"36% ANNUAL RETURN ON OUR INVESTMENT"

INVESTMENT AMORTIZATION

Entirely written off in 33 months!

(on a 3-shift basis)

Total Equipment Cost

36% liquidated in one year

72% liquidated after two years

100% liquidated in 2 years and 9 months.

AUSPICES OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION TEXTILE MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS
AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY EXHIBITION
ATLANTIC CITY
MAY 8-12, 1950

"Frankly when we asked for a Saco-Lowell engineer to survey our mill, I didn't believe it possible that any such important savings could be made. But their report shows that we can, by **SACO-LOWELL**izing, and without losing a single pound of production,

REDUCE THE NUMBER OF SPINDLES 20%
SAVE ON LABOR (spinning and winding) 47.7%
SAVE ON POWER 24.5%
SAVE ON MAINTENANCE 50%

If we can achieve such results, with an annual return of 36% on our investment . . . in other words, *if we want to stay in business*, we must **SACO-LOWELL**ize!"

An engineer will gladly discuss similar problems with any mill management on request. Write our nearest office.

SACO-LOWELL
60 BATTERYMARCH STREET, BOSTON 10, MASS.
Shops at BIDDEFORD, MAINE *and* SANFORD, N. C.
SALES OFFICES: CHARLOTTE • GREENVILLE • ATLANTA

An Invitation to the Textile Trade . . .

The industry's leading manufacturers of Looms, Cotton and Woolen
Machinery, Winding, Dyeing and Drying Machinery,
Mill Supplies and Allied Products

Invite you to attend the

American Textile Machinery Exhibition

MAY 8th thru 12th, 1950

ATLANTIC CITY AUDITORIUM, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Under the Auspices of

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE MACHINERY
MANUFACTURERS

THE ATLANTIC CITY AUDITORIUM WILL BE TRANSFORMED INTO THE LARGEST TEXTILE MILL EVER PUT IN OPERATION

Mill officials, company executives, purchasing agents, sales managers and key men in all branches and departments of the trade should plan to attend and become familiar with the latest equipment, devices and improved methods shown by hundreds of makers of equipment and supplies used by the textile industries, whose products will be shown or represented.

PLAN TO ATTEND . . .

ATLANTIC CITY PROVIDES EXCELLENT HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS
– AT A WIDE RANGE OF RATES – ATTRACTIONS FOR
RELAXATION AND ENTERTAINMENT

Admission is free to the entire Textile Industry

Invitation Tickets may be obtained from the Management or from exhibitors

Management

Campbell-Fairbanks Expositions, Inc., 332 Park Square Bldg., Boston, Mass.

ALBERT C. RAU, Manager

WHY USE 2 DE-SIZING AGENTS WHEN 1 WILL DO BOTH JOBS?

AMPROZYME

THE NEW DOUBLE-ACTION DE-SIZING AGENT CONVERTS BOTH STARCHES AND PROTEINS IMMEDIATELY AND IN ONE OPERATION

There is no need for two different de-sizing agents or for two different de-sizing operations when you use AMPROZYME. If the size is starch, its amylolytic enzymes go right to work. If a protein size is present, its proteolytic enzymes take up the attack. AMPROZYME digests either or both at the same time and in the same operation.

AMPROZYME, furnished in powder form, can be used at all normal dye box temperatures and in a wide pH range. Its rapid double-action insures quick and complete de-sizing of cottons, rayons and mixed goods, producing a good hand and fine finish for even dyeing without streaks, shading or blemishes.

When you use AMPROZYME you do more than effect economies in de-sizing operations. You reduce storage, handling and shipping costs as well, for you have *one* product that does *two* jobs. You're never out of the proper de-sizing agent with double-acting AMPROZYME.

Send the coupon today for full information on AMPROZYME and a sample for a test run. Why buy two products when one will do both jobs?

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Chemicals
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Manufacturers of Monopole Oil, Superclear, Hydrosulfites, Oratol L-48, Lomar PW, and other chemical specialties

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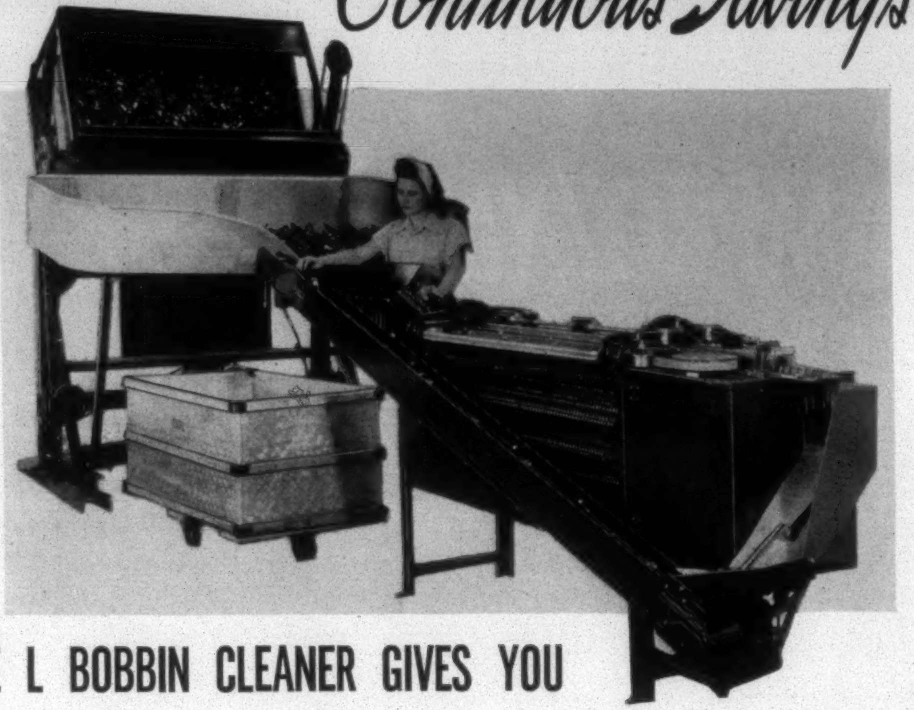

AUSPICES OF
AMERICAN
TEXTILE MACHINERY
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ATLANTIC CITY
MAY 8-12, 1950
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS

THE NEW TYPE L BOBBIN CLEANER GIVES YOU

Lower

CLEANING COSTS

Speed 4000 to 6600 Quills per hour—handles a wide variety of quill designs and sizes for continuous filament, wool and worsted, many counts of spun rayon and cotton yarns.

Lower

REPLACEMENT COSTS

Waste is removed by jets of air and brushes—neither quill nor quill finish can possibly be damaged, greatly reducing quill cleaning costs.

Lower

LABOR COSTS

Return conveyor, shown above, is conveniently located within easy reach of feeding operator—any uncleaned quill is instantly spotted and passed back through the machine.

Lower

HANDLING COSTS

Bobbin Box Hoist and Conveyor System for handling quills around the Type L and moving them from one location to another cuts handling costs to a minimum.

The TERRELL COMPANY, *Inc.*

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

textile bulletin

VOL. 76 JANUARY, 1950 NO. 1

Textile Research Achievements Of 1949

By JULIUS B. GOLDBERG, Research Director, J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.

WITH the possible exception of the sudden surge in popularity of the five-letter word which may cause magicians of the future to say "nylon-nylon" instead of "hokus-pokus," it does not appear that the textile industry produced anything in 1949 as newsworthy as the pharmaceutical manufacturers' cold-killer, antihystamine, or the electrical engineers' home conversation-killer, television. Perhaps we should emulate the automobile industry with slogans such as "48 Was Great," "49 Ended Fine" and "50 Will Be Nifty," but ours seems to be tradition-bound to exhibit no more enthusiasm than is evidenced by such promotions as "It's a Rayon Spring," "Cotton is King" or "Nothing Takes the Place of Wool." Nevertheless, a review of the literature does reveal progress as measured by the product and machine improvements recorded during the past 12 months. The following is not a personal appraisal of what was important in textile research achievements, but is merely a factual record of many of the accomplishments reported in textile publications here and abroad. In this brief survey, it is impossible to mention every item which was announced or publicized, but an effort has been made not to overlook those which aroused most widespread interest.

Fibers and Yarns

Man-Made Fibers—The only new synthetic fiber offered commercially was the Celanese Corp. of America's Celcos, a partially saponified cellulose acetate rayon fiber featuring some of the good properties of both acetate rayon and viscose rayon. Following the practice of some of our most popular stars of stage and screen, two fibers which have been known for several years were given new names—Caslen to a coarse-denier casein fiber and Dynel to Carbide and Carbon Chemical Corp. vinyon staple. Still in the incubator stage were the babies of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, a fiber from cottonseed protein, and a sodium carboxymethyl cellulose yarn soluble in alkaline or soap solutions and potentially useable as a scaffolding yarn in a manner similar to that suggested for the English alginate yarn developed a number of years ago. The formation of Chemstrand Co. by Monsanto Chemical Co. and American Viscose Corp. to develop new synthetic fibers resulted in rumors predicting the advent of an acrylic fiber similar to Du Pont's Orlon in the near future. Considerable progress was reported in methods of increasing the heat stability of polyethylene monofilament yarn for use in textile materials.

To brighten the scene on the man-made fiber front, early in the year one viscose rayon yarn manufacturer offered a range of 14 fast colors of yarn dyed in cake form and some time later an acetate rayon producer introduced a limited number of colors in spun-dyed staple. In the realm of novelty yarns there appeared on the scene a lightweight yarn composed of a combination of cotton or linen with a hollow filament rayon, a Japanese silk yarn of particular interest to knitters (said to be spun to give a chain-like effect with improved hand and elasticity), and Zipknit yarns made by tricot knitting and then splitting of the fabric. A recent glittering entry in the field of metallic yarns was Luxus-Fil, a non-tarnishing gold or silver-coated yarn, made by an undisclosed Italian process using natural or man-made fiber yarns as a base.

Wool may not be pleased at being discussed in the same breath with cotton or man-made fibers, but if imitation is a form of flattery, the compliments were many during the past year. Several patents of Swiss origin disclosed methods of manufacturing wool-like rayon filaments by a technique which imparted kinky twist to the yarn. In this country a patent for introducing amino groups into cellulose primarily to give cotton the property of being dyeable with wool dyestuffs while at the same time permitting treatment to provide rot-resistance was hailed by one visionary but misinformed newspaper reporter as a new process to make cotton wool-like. Another inventor described means for making what he described as a "substitute for wool" by distorting artificial filamentary fibers with multiple points of contact and fixing the fibers to prevent movement and retain air pockets in the yarn. Coming at about the time when the textile industry needed a little buoyancy was a patent issued to a domestic manufacturer on a yarn comprising a bundle of inflated regenerated cellulose filaments.

As a warning of the hazards of public speaking due to misinterpretation, some of you may recall the innocent remarks of a competent authority on synthetic fibers who last month predicted the terrific inroads which new synthetic fibers were bound to make on the territory now held sacred by wool. In effect, he said "It is definitely in the cards," a statement which led some of his audience to suggest that if it stays in the cards the way some synthetic fibers do, wool need not be concerned about the competition.

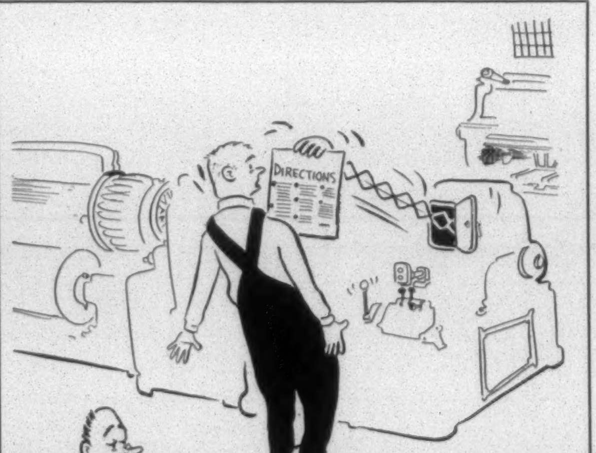
Natural Fibers—Very little was recorded to indicate novel accomplishments to stimulate new interest in the natural fibers. Some of the proposed research on cotton such as studies of draping characteristics and methods of improving luster would lead one to believe that the natural fibers will soon be trying to imitate the man-made fibers in certain of their properties. Under the circumstances it is probably apropos to mention that one team of research workers reported on an investigation of why some cotton was blue and how it might be corrected.

No report of the year's developments would be complete without mentioning the perennial ramie fiber. Although the crop of new investors seems to have been smaller than that of previous years, there was reported a new English process for degumming ramie by bacterial solution while an Italian firm offered worsted machinery to process this hardy fiber.

Manufacturing Methods and Equipment

Fiber and Yarn Processing—Research is generally aimed at producing something new or the same things cheaper or faster, and a number of hits were recorded in the field of fiber and yarn processing. Using a plastic-faced foundation and a selected wire angle and height, the Strip-O-Matic flexible card clothing was said to be non-loading and to require much less stripping than conventional card clothing. As yet in the experimental stage was a machine designed at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory for improving mill cleaning and handling of mechanically harvested cotton, but this sounds almost old-fashioned when compared with a new technique using supersonics reportedly under consideration by a machinery manufacturer. Greater picker lap uniformity was promised by use of a new fringe roll to be installed under bottom feed roller in the beater, and Westinghouse Micarta lap rolls at one-half the weight of rolls customarily used were said to make possible increased production and up to 15 per cent additional cotton on each lap.

An improved Casablancas system permitted twice the draft obtainable on conventional American equipment. An 80-inch card which opens and cards the wool in both directions gave 40 per cent increased production in one woolen mill, and a New Jersey machine company was given the job of designing a new machine to replace the older type French comb. Speed-up of wool processing was accomplished by a new preparatory machine and a single-head intersecting box, a new spinning frame, and a high-speed electro-pneumatic warp spooler. The new Saco-Lowell system of worsted spinning featured simplicity and efficiency of operation over a wide range of commercial tools. Self-aligning saddles making use of an impregnated cellulose bearing material were the products of a Georgia concern and the new Auto-Nip slub-catcher was reported to be most effective on worsted and spun rayon yarns.



"Do something wrong on that machine and WHAMMO!—"

From one of our Southern textile schools came a method proposed for improved ring spinning and twisting to permit higher winding tension with better yarn strength and uniformity, the winding and twisting done simultaneously by a traveler. For cool running and eliminating slippage a new buttonhole construction spindle tape was made with a more open center weave and nylon filling. Nylon twisting on a new phenolic headless package was said to offer several advantages for use on the U. S. double-deck twister. Development work on the Kidde high-speed coner was reported nearing completion about nine months ago, but no further announcement has been forthcoming. Speeds of up to 900 yards per minute and uniform linear speed through automatic controls during yarn beam build-up were obtainable on a new direct warper. Advantages claimed for a new rayon King-Spooler were over-end delivery without sloughing off as well as easier and more thorough steaming. A unique tool for measuring yarn tensions under true spinning conditions and giving a permanent visual record when used with accessory instruments was the General Electric Co. yarn tensiometer.

Slashing and Weaving—What might have been the inspiration of an engineer dawdling over a glass of homogenized milk was the suggested use and successful application of homogenizing equipment for warp sizing mixes. By the end of the year a number of users reported savings in starch and softeners, increased slasher speeds and better size penetration. Product of the Institute of Textile Technology research was a cabinet and ventilating system reputed to increase slasher production by 20 per cent. A Southern engineering concern made claims of rounder, smoother yarns and speed of slashing increased by 50 per cent through application of a new hot air slasher.

The much-abused shuttle and picker stick were given a longer lease on life when research engineers introduced an electronic shuttle detector, as yet available only on large slow-speed looms, while loom check straps were eliminated by a new check motion. Mill tests made with aluminum alloy lays indicated improved shuttle life and faster loom operation.

An ingenious thin place detector for use during fabric weaving consisted essentially of a feeler presser whose tip drops through the cloth whenever a thin place occurs, making an electrical contact and stopping the loom.

Foreign Developments—Judging from the number of items published, our foreign friends engaged in textile research seem to have been quite active during the past year. The Shirley Institute of England patented a device for increasing slasher drying cylinder capacity by as much as 60 per cent with no increase in steam consumption. Considerable interest was shown in the Hegemax spinning device, invented by a Hungarian and manufactured in Switzerland. This device imparts a preliminary twist to yarn between the first roll and the yarn guide, thereby permitting increased spindle speeds, improved yarn strength and elas-

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WE CAN SUPPLY YOU WITH GROUND AND POLISHED ROD AND TUBING IN:

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If you have a wear or rust problem on your machines, write, wire, or telephone for information

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. . . OR NUMBER 5

VOGEL (PATENTED) has an outfit to suit your needs

VOGEL NUMBER 10
SEAT-ACTION CLOSET

Vogel Number 10
Seat-Action Closet

For schools, factories, institutions, comfort stations, public and semi-public places. Will withstand hard continuous use—free from complicated mechanism. A thorough, powerful flush is obtained with about 4 gallons of water. This closet has syphon-action vitreous china bowl.

VOGEL NUMBER 5
FACTORY CLOSET

The Vogel No. 5 fills the demand for a durable seat-action closet for factory use. It has enameled flushing rim hopper, enameled inside—painted red outside—galvanized pressure tank and heavy brass flush valve. Very economical in the use of water.

Vogel Number 5
Factory Closet

VOGEL (PATENTED) PRODUCTS

Joseph A. Vogel Company
Wilmington 99 • Delaware

ticity and up to 70 per cent reduction in end breakage. According to the manufacturer a number of United States mills have ordered trial installations. Accelerated drawing-in was accomplished by use of a Swiss-made handing-in machine with capacity of as high as 3,000 ends per hour. A product of the Netherlands is Lignostone, made of compressed beach wood and giving up to five times the hardness and double the elasticity of the original wood and suitable for shuttles, picker sticks and bobbins. Another combination of natural and synthetic materials was Fibrolene, a plastic roll covering made in England of leather impregnated with a resin and containing an anti-static compound.

Probably inspired by news of similar means of transportation having been used by business firms in this country, a Japanese cotton mill claimed 30 per cent increased efficiency by putting their young girl ring spinners on roller skates.

The Belgian Picanol pick-changing loom featured absence of shaft harnesses or other overhead gear and a speed of about 220 picks per minute on 36-inch widths. The year's news of shuttleless looms included data on the French Ballbe, sold in Mexico and South America and offered for manufacture in this country, a French semi-circular weaving machine, and one of Swedish origin utilizing compressed air to blow the filling through the shed. Operating at 140 single picks per minute on 110-inch width, the Ballbe loom uses grippers to carry the filling yarn and a vacuum unwinder for maintaining continuous tension.

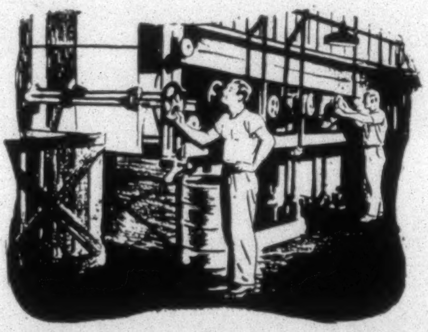
Although we like to think of the United States, if not New York City, as being the home of everything which is the biggest, it is difficult to top the heavy cotton loom built in Lancashire, England, to weave fabric up to 12 feet in width. From England, too, were reported a light package up-twister for inserting from 2½ to 70 turns per inch, a magazine creel for bobbin winders and doubling machines, and a new tension device claimed to eliminate all snarls in overhead winding of crepe yarns. A pneumatic device, designed to combat dust and fly in winding machines, employs streams of air directed parallel to side of the machines.

A great deal of interest was displayed in the news of the Ambler worsted superdraft system said to permit drafts of from 20 to 200 and experimentally even up to 1,000, with anticipated savings of as much as 65 per cent on both labor and machinery costs. Precision-built Swiss machines described a few months ago included equipment for improved ring spinning, the Schwabe automatic pick-and-pick loom, and an electric magnetically controlled dobby operating through punched paper designs.

Finished Goods

Dyestuffs and Finishes—While announcements of new dyestuffs were principally limited to a large number of improved colors in various classes, considerable attention was focused on the work being carried out in developing techniques and some new dyestuffs for the more satisfactory dyeing of nylon and what little Orlon was available. The range of colors, degree of fastness and methods of application were far from complete, but at least looked encouraging for the future. Research workers described a process for making nylon yarn resistant to dyestuff when it was designed for use as effect threads in woolen and worsted fabrics, and one dyestuff manufacturer devised a new technique for applying acid type colors to Vinyon to give bright colors with exceptional light-fastness properties. Improved after-treated direct colors with better wash-fastness increased the use of this class of dyes where vat colors were found to be too costly for certain applications.

With emphasis being placed on the need of faster colors on acetate rayon fabrics, further progress was disclosed in the vat dyeing of acetate-viscose mixtures with little or no saponification of the acetate by use of Katanol and tannic acid. Even as canasta has overshadowed gin rummy, the glamour of the word electronic seems to have been dimmed by the arrival of the more mysterious radio-active materials now on the scientists' workbench. Front-page news was made by the announcement of the Vat-Craft process for vat dyeing of all fibers. The dyestuffs are padded on along with a radio-active catalyst and the colors developed by special mercury vapor lamps. Extraordinary speed, low labor cost and tremendous savings of space are among the principal claims made for this revolutionary operation. Radio-active materials were also suggested as tools for measuring film thickness, degree of size removal and for the control of dyestuff concentration as well as for varied applications in rayon yarn manufacture.



The removal of dyestuffs is often as important as their application, and the Harris Research Laboratories of Washington promised the availability for commercial use of a new process for stripping dyestuffs from wool with no damage to the fiber strength or elasticity. Recalling work done about two years ago, it is interesting to note that an entirely different process for accomplishing similar results was also the development of a commercial laboratory, the Fabric Research Laboratories of Boston.

The year 1949 saw more vigorous promotion of shrink-resistant woolens, particularly in shirtings and blankets, and further technical advances in methods for providing wrinkle-resistant washable cotton fabrics. One licensee of a wool stabilization process just reported 67 contracts in force as compared with about 30 only six months earlier. American Cyanamid Co. introduced a modified melamine formaldehyde resin that did not require high temperature curing when applied to woolens to make them shrink-resistant, and Rohm & Haas offered a new resin for cotton fabric stabilization and shrinkage control used in low concentrations and providing improved resistance to repeated laundering. New type silicone compounds afforded a durable water-repellent finish for nylon and acetate fabrics, but production of such treated materials was still somewhat limited at the close of the year. Although there was a temporary lull in activities to introduce additional state or federal legislation on the flameproofing of textiles, a new durable type flameproofing compound made its debut a few months ago. Taking a cue

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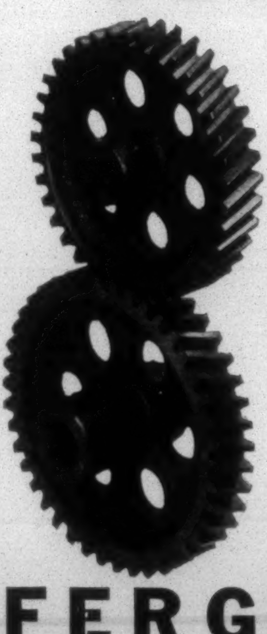

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from a well-known pharmaceutical product by adopting a name which means something when spelled backwards, this material, Erifon, was of particular interest because it had very little noticeable effect on the hand of fabrics to which it was applied.

Some patents of interest covered the saponification of cellulose acetate fabrics on one side only to permit the dyeing of the two sides with different colors, a treatment of cellulosic materials with sodium hydroxide and a solution of an acrylonitrile to increase abrasion resistance and tensile strength and raising the ironing temperature of non-thermoplastic fabrics by impregnation with boric acid solution. New methods were described for reducing the felting in woolen goods including one by the application of potassium permanganate and sulphuric acid and another involving the exposure to high frequency vibration in the presence of egg albumen solution.

Methods and Equipment—Multi-color printing without a back gray and without a cylinder at speeds of 230 yards per minute with sharper and more clearly defined patterns were claimed for the Heliofast process. Improved fabric preparation and dyeing were obtainable by such new equipment as a continuous preparation and bleaching machine for viscose and acetate rayon fabrics, a novel stainless steel herringbone hump reel, and an attachment for the conventional dye beck to make possible continuous dyeing in tensionless form. The Hunter Machine tensionless continuous worsted cloth-scouring machine was put into use at a number of mills with large savings reported in labor, water, steam and soap. A mill trial run of the Butterworth Ripple-Flo electronically controlled pin tenter over-feed range was said to give optimum relaxed finish to all kinds of fabrics with precise two-dimensional control.

An unusual application of a form of Scotch tape was suggested in a report of tests made at the Lowell Textile Institute whereby "Scotch-Weld" bonding film was used to splice fabrics of all kinds of fibers for continuous wet processing.

New machines of foreign invention included a fully automatic jig featuring constant cloth speed and automatic reversal, an automatic screen printer operating at up to 300 yards per hour with extreme repeat precision and a laboratory sample dyeing machine eliminating hand stirring.

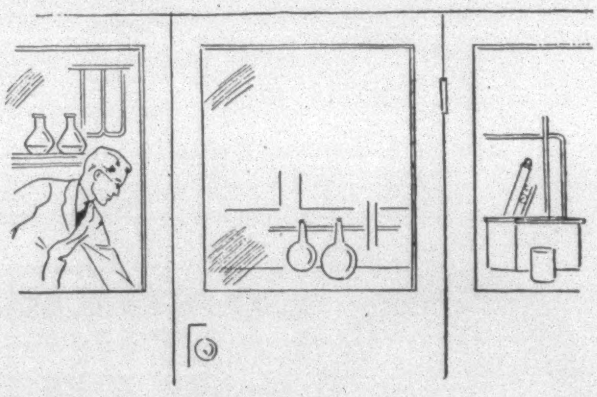
Fabric Developments

Clothed in mystery as well as in material made of fine particles of gold, silver or aluminum combined in a colorless plastic base and printed on fabric to provide warmth without weight was the idea of a Cleveland inventor which he chose to name Fabric X. According to recent reports, the "Y" was being investigated by a mill research organization which we shall identify only as "Z."

Probably anticipating a shut-down of comfort air conditioning systems in New York City this Summer due to the water shortage and possible expansion of the demand for cool-sounding wearing apparel, Clarence Brown & Co. is re-introducing a line of "air conditioned" cotton fabrics, made free from lint and more open by a chemical finishing process.

While most cotton processors devote their efforts to finding new means of untangling cotton fibers and paralleling them, Kendall Mills announced triumphantly that its research scientists had reversed the process and had made a cotton felt by an elaborate tangling process without the use of a binding agent. Suggested uses were as a base for artificial leather, as surgical dressing and filters. Other new products of interest were a carved broadloom using Vinyon HH staple to give an embossed effect, a non-woven plastic ribbon, a suede or plush-like finished material obtained by the spraying of cut fiber on a surface coated with an adhesive and a nylon "fur" snow suit for the Canadian armed forces. Lest there be any false hopes aroused in the hearts of economy-minded husbands with fur coat-minded wives, there was no noticeable slump in the price of mink in the New York market on publication of this report from Canada. Two-tone jacquard effects on plain fabrics were achieved by a new printing process with particular interest indicated for decorative fabrics.

In spite of the vogue for pucker in dress fabrics last year, pucker in seams was decidedly unpopular. Progress in overcoming this condition was indicated in one thread manufacturer's announcement of the development of a completely relaxed nylon thread said not to kink, twist or shrink and as further aid to cutters of nylon fabric Du Pont issued suggestions for better handling and techniques to minimize seam puckering.



Laboratory Instruments and Techniques

For easier thread-counting, two devices, a German-made microscopic instrument and the Micro-Line counter of the diffraction grating type were offered for sale. The Tri-vert illuminator was a recently-designed microscope attachment to provide three types of reflected illumination and believed to have wide application in the textile field. For making a visual comparison of two yarns simultaneously, a French-made instrument receives two bobbins of yarns which are run continuously through the apparatus permitting observation of irregularities while the yarns are passing through and at the same time rotating slowly. The U. S. Testing Co. offered an improved instrument for measuring comparative static characteristics of fabrics.

The versatility of the comparatively new pulse propagation meter for studying the elastic behavior of filamentous materials was displayed when several newspapers carried reports of the use of this instrument for studying the effects of preparations sold for putting permanent crimp in your hair at home. A simple device for counting and recording the number of knots or slubs in a spun yarn was marketed by Berkley Testing Device Co.

The Institute of Textile Technology at Charlottesville, Va., announced plans for the commercial production of a new cloth inspection device and a uniformity meter for

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measuring and recording the evenness of roving or yarns. From England came details of a simplified sliver tester capable of measuring and recording variations of cotton sliver mechanically while in Canada the Turl-Boyd yarn evenness recorder was developed at the Ontario Research Foundation.

For cotton fiber testing, the North Carolina State College School of Textiles developed a template to provide more accurate counts of neps with greater ease, and the Fiber Research Associates of Boston announced the Fiber-Stat, a device to provide direct cotton fiber length readings on a ruled chart without fiber stretch or breakage. Mysticism was also introduced to the fine art of cotton fiber testing when a New York engineer offered to "fingerprint" cotton by use of a "time energy cell" and "atom splitting" to determine the origin and components of cotton. A book by the inventor, entitled "Life Energy of Species," elaborates on his theories and test methods.

An English speedy moisture tester depended on the moisture absorption by calcium chloride and measurement of pressure of the gas formed, and in the U.S.S.R. details were revealed of a rapid moisture meter for cotton consisting essentially of two discs heated to 210° C.

Although they were developed prior to 1949, commercial models of both the Schiefer and the Stoll abrasion testing machines were made available only a few months ago, and a number of laboratories are now active in collecting data in trying to correlate test results with the behavior of fabrics in actual service.

Patents were issued to General Electric on a device for measuring fiber density of sliver and to the U. S. Department of Agriculture on an apparatus for determining variations in textile picker laps.

In England two scientists reported on the use of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory differential dyeing test for cotton fiber maturity as a possible means for detecting irregularities due to the steaming of viscose rayon yarns.

Research Organization Activities

Reorganization of the Institute of Textile Technology to put emphasis on specific textile industry problems rather than fundamental research resulted in curtailment of personnel and expenditures. Projects under way at the Textile Research Institute and Textile Foundation at Princeton, N. J., included studies of damage to cotton fibers in processing, cross-linking of cellulose, fundamentals of the mechanism of dyeing and the physical, chemical and morphological differences between medium and fine wool fibers. Water repellency, light fastness, wash fastness, detergency and fabric flammability comprised the major research activities of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, while members of Committee D-13 of the American Society for Testing Materials continued to make progress in adopting new or revised test methods to meet industry requirements.

In England a staff of over 125 were engaged in the study of laws governing the manipulation of textile fibers, yarns and machines at the Textile Machinery Makers Research Station in Helmshore. The Wool Industries Research Association reported on the year's activities including results of studies of yarn irregularity, use of the Wool Industries Research Association card, wool combing oils and the investigation of faults in worsted yarns. The famed Shirley Institute at Didsbury, Manchester, made progress in its many investigations pertaining to cotton processing, the elimination of card room dust, the effect of tension on viscose crepe yarn properties and many other industry projects. The South African Wool Board granted 5,000 pounds annually for five years toward the erection of a textile research institute with a similar amount contributed by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, and in India plans were under way to start two cotton research institutes.

The United States Rubber Co. announced plans for the erection of a new $250,000 research and development laboratory for their textile division and the National Institute of Cleaners and Dyers opened a new million-dollar laboratory. Although the final decision regarding location has not been made as yet, President Truman signed the bill authorizing the expenditure of 11 million dollars for a new Quartermaster Research Laboratory.

The Department of Agriculture awarded a contract to the Fabric Research Laboratories of Boston for a study of methods to better the draping qualities of cotton and another contract was reported to have been given to Harris Research Laboratories for the study of methods to improve the luster of cotton fabrics. Other investigations sponsored under the Research and Marketing Act included studies of drag as a factor in the measurement of the spinning value of cotton fibers, new principles of cleaning seed cotton, and the applications of new techniques to study cotton cellulose deterioration and chemical modifications of cotton goods.

While the textile industry is still not "sold" on the need for making substantial contributions to fundamental research, two reports published less than a month ago should make a strong impression on those who question the return on such investments. One report pertained to research by the Du Pont Co. Over 27 million dollars were spent on nylon before there was any assurance of its being a practical commercial fiber, and 41 million dollars on dyestuff research and development before profits were realized. The other report came from a company whose fame and success are such that it can now be said that Toni, not Brittania, rules the waves. The research budget for this company for the year 1950 was announced as $500,000, perhaps a modest amount when compared with expenditures of pioneers like Du Pont, but if such a research budget were suggested to many large textile manufacturers, it would really make their hair curl.

Perhaps the industry is getting fed up with the word "research," but as long as the patient shows so much improvement every year, the technical doctors should feel compelled to continue the forced feeding.

Editors of TEXTILE BULLETIN wouldn't feel right about publishing a January issue unless Mr. Goldberg's annual report to the American Association of Textile Technologists was included. Readers will agree, we think, that the author hasn't lost his ability to treat a normally dry subject with humor and delicacy.

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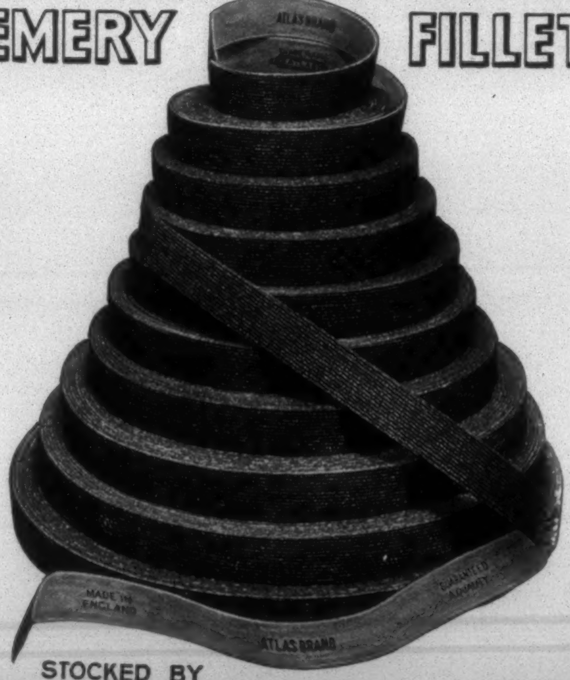

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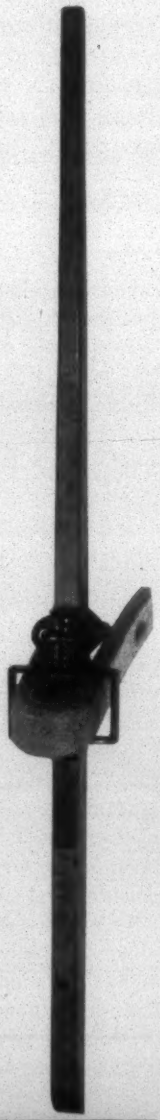

The Executive's Interest In Textile Education

By DEAN MALCOLM E. CAMPBELL

North Carolina State College School of Textiles

LAST year, in 1949, a total of more than 900 young men were graduated from the ten college-level textile schools in the United States. The majority of them came away with bachelor's degrees; some had diplomas; and a small proportion possessed master's degrees in one phase or another of textiles. Because these young men are truly the *raison d'etre* of our textile colleges, it is appropriate that at an international conference on textile education, some thought should be given as to what happens to them after graduation. Just as yarn and fabric are the products of textile plants, so are these young men the "products" of our textile colleges, and as every industrialist knows, it is of the utmost importance to watch closely and perennially the performance or utility of his product in competition with others.

What is the textile executive's attitude toward textile education? How are our graduates recruited? For what positions and at what starting pay? How far have they progressed at the end of one year, two years, five years? What, in general, do the top-level men in the industry expect of a textile graduate? These, it seems to me, are extremely practical questions which involve the very essence of our purpose in life as technical educators.

During the past 25 or 30 years the attitude of the textile executive toward the textile colleges has undergone a tremendous change. A generation ago, relatively few mill presidents or managers were textile school graduates. Many of our mills were small, and family-owned and family-operated. A son, perhaps educated in the liberal arts, came into the mill to succeed his father. At that time, the manufacturing processes and the marketing methods were much simpler than they are today. In some cases, the son made good; in others, he lost the family shirt. In the larger plants, a manager was selected from a group of superintendents; superintendents were promoted from foremen or overseers; and the foremen were not infrequently selected because they were big enough to lick everybody else in their departments!

In recent years, however, the textile industry in all of its phases has become highly technical, through the application of modern science. Business-wise, it has also become much more complicated. Gone are the days when the presidents or agents of even our smaller mills bought the cotton, issued orders relating to machine organization and settings, selected the supervisors and sold the products. During recent years, more and more textile graduates have gone into the mills and become successful, owing in a large measure to their background of textile education. Today many of our mill presidents, treasurers, directors, managers and superintendents are textile school graduates. And so it is not surprising that they turn to these colleges to recruit new blood. Even those executives who are not textile-trained men have an appreciation of the value of our graduates. It should be pointed out here that U. S. textile colleges have not remained static, but have progressed and improved rapidly to meet the new textile industry on its own level.

Within the past six years the textile industry itself has contributed somewhere between six and ten million dollars to enable the textile colleges in our country to get better teachers, better buildings, and better equipment. At the same time, the executives of these companies have seen to it that many of our state legislatures have greatly increased the appropriations to our state-operated textile schools. Unfortunately, I do not have the figures for the other colleges, but in the case of our own institution, the State of North Carolina has increased its annual appropriation more than two-fold in the last four years, and at the same time has provided nearly a million dollars for new buildings and equipment. And this would not have occurred if the textile executives of our state had not insisted upon it.

When a man donates money to a project which he hopes is worthwhile, it is only natural that he should take an even greater interest in the future progress that is made. In North Carolina, more than 400 firms have contributed to our Textile Foundation, the sole purpose of which is to aid the school of textiles. Not only are the executives of these firms interested in our school, but also they have shown a willingness to co-operate in many diverse ways, such as collaborating in reserch projects; donating machinery, supplies and materials; addressing classes; and taking students for Summer jobs.

The recruiting of graduates by the textile industry follows a fairly uniform pattern among the ten college-level schools in the U. S. Beginning in January, and in some cases even earlier, representatives of various textile firms call upon the schools to discuss their requirements with the administrative heads. In our own case, our placement bureau is the contact point for the industry. The bureau has previously circularized the seniors who will graduate in June, and has assembled complete records regarding each, including the individual's preference as to type of work and section of the country. The bureau then selects a group of students, arranges scheduled interviews for them, and furnishes the mill representative with all available information about each student. From this point on, the matter is entirely up to the interviewer and the student. Frequently, the firm will then ask permission for a selected group of those interviewing to visit the plant or the headquarters or New York office before a final decision is made. This is the usual routine. In some cases, the recruiting is done by mail or even by telephone, but in all cases our placement bureau is consulted first.

In spite of the fact that this year's crop of graduates was

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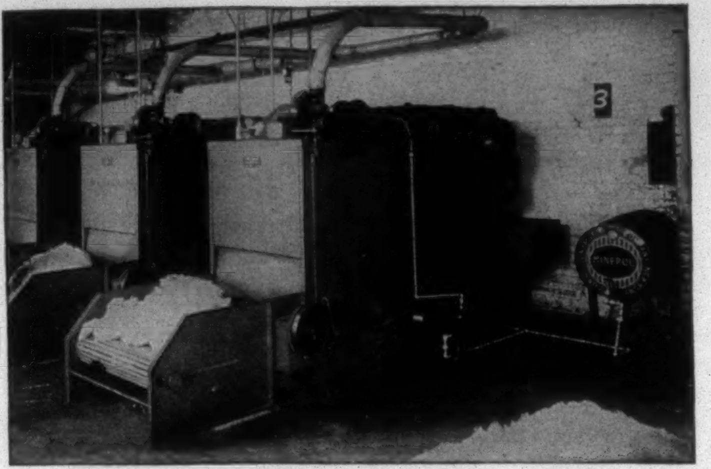

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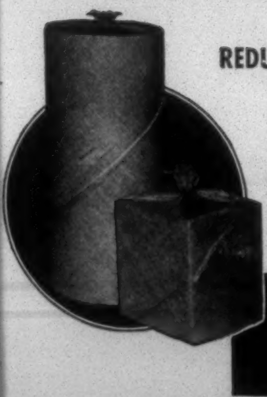

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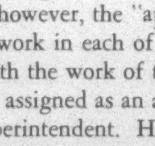
the largest in history, and that the U. S. textile industry was suffering a rather serious recession, the record of placement has been exceptionally good. At North Carolina State, we had definite information by Sept. 1 that 88 per cent of our 274 June graduates had accepted positions. Except for ten men, all had entered the textile industry. From conversations with the heads of the other colleges, I believe our experience is typical.

Naturally, there is considerable variation in the starting pay of these men. It will vary among different areas, and it is also influenced by such circumstances as living costs, housing facilities and other things. However, covering the whole field, our graduates this year started at from $200 to $325 per month, with the higher figure holding for graduates with the M.S. degree. In some cases, these young men also get mill-owned houses to live in for little or no rent. This year 78 per cent of our own graduates went into textile manufacturing; that is, into spinning, weaving, knitting, dyeing or finishing plants. Seven per cent went into sales, eight per cent into research and development, and the remaining seven per cent into miscellaneous textile activities.

Since nearly eight out of ten accepted jobs in textile production, let us consider what they actually do in the mills at the beginning. Practically all of the mills who recruit textile college graduates have some kind of training program for them, in order to teach them the methods and systems used in their particular plant. Some of these programs are carefully planned and supervised; others are anything but formal. In any case, however, the "apprentice" or "trainee" is given a chance to work in each of the many departments to familiarize him with the work of the whole plant. Occasionally the trainee is assigned as an assistant, or "leg man," to an overseer or superintendent. He may even be given a set of machines to operate. It is important to note here that even in "organized" plants the trainee is not required to join a union—at least that is true in the South.

This training program usually lasts for at least a year, and in some cases longer. While they are thus getting their wings, so to speak, they are being carefully watched, to determine how much responsibility, and what kind, the young men should be given at the end of this period. I have had more than one mill executive tell me, "If so-and-so proves himself in my mill, we plan to make him an overseer, or even a superintendent, at the end of one or two years." In fact, this has happened in a number of instances that we know of in the past three or four years. It must be pointed out, though, that these cases involved men who had matured by four or five years of military service during the war before coming to college.



The U. S. textile graduate should have no illusions as to his worth to a mill when he takes his first job. No one knows better than the members of a college teaching staff how important it is for the young man to obtain practical experience in order to be worth his pay. At N. C. State, that is the first thing we tell our incoming freshmen, and the last thing we tell our graduating classes. And they are frequently reminded of this in the four-year period between these dates!

As far as I know, none of the U. S. textile colleges requires practical mill experience for graduation. All of them, however, strongly urge their students to work in textile plants during the three-month Summer vacation. Many of our mills are perfectly willing to co-operate with the schools in providing Summer jobs. An executive of one large group of mills has told me that they thought it a good investment to spend several thousand dollars each Summer for this purpose. "We watch the young men carefully," he said, "and if one out of five or six proves to be the kind of man we shall want to hire after he graduates, the money we have spent on these Summer-time jobs has been worth while."

The question "Just what does the mill man expect of a textile graduate?" naturally has no single simple answer. Speaking in general terms, however, the answers to the question fall into one of two broad categories. It is not unusual for the young supervisor or foreman to suggest the exact courses that he believes the textile student should receive, and of course these are built around the specific type of work for which he is responsible. No college could possibly offer all of the courses that people of this type insist should be given. The younger mill men are inclined to judge a textile graduate according to what he knows. In contrast to this, the older, higher executive is more concerned with the questions, "How does he think?" or "How does he approach a problem?"

The mill president or manager is not particularly interested in the kind of technical knowledge with which the graduate is equipped. He is willing to take it for granted that the young man's technical training has been adequate. I think the top executive's attitude can be summed up fairly well by the following questions: (1) Is the young man willing to work? That is, will he cheerfully accept any assignment and work long hours when asked, even "around the clock," if necessary? (2) Is he dependable? Can the results of his assignments be relied upon always, and in all respects? (3) Does he "get along" well with people? Does he have a friendly attitude toward all employees and at the same time command their respect?

The ability to handle help, that is, to supervise employees successfully, is perhaps the most important single factor that the employer hopes to find in the young graduate. I say "hopes to find" because there is no way to determine in advance how much leadership a young man is going to demonstrate. We can all make guesses, but to show how widely we miss the mark it is only necessary for each textile educator to look back over a period of 20 years and see what has happened to his graduates. For every really successful graduate whose success was forecast by his teachers, there will be two or more "sleepers," men who were anything but impressive as students but whose attainments in the industry have been truly outstanding. And nearly always it will be found that these men had the knack of getting other people to work for them.

Four years ago the head of a large knitting firm in the Middle West told me, "Our machines can almost take care of themselves. What we desperately need are men who can handle help. If you can train men to do that, your school will be doing a great job." That is a difficult assignment indeed—the training of men to become leaders of men. I

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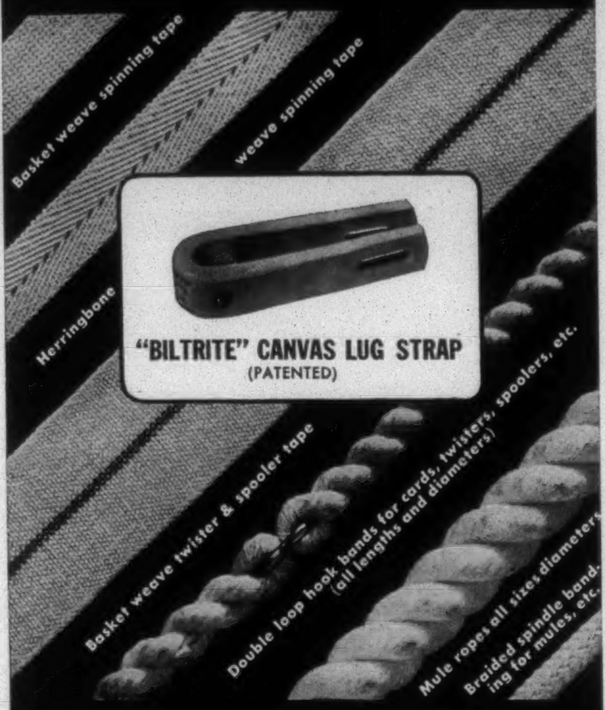
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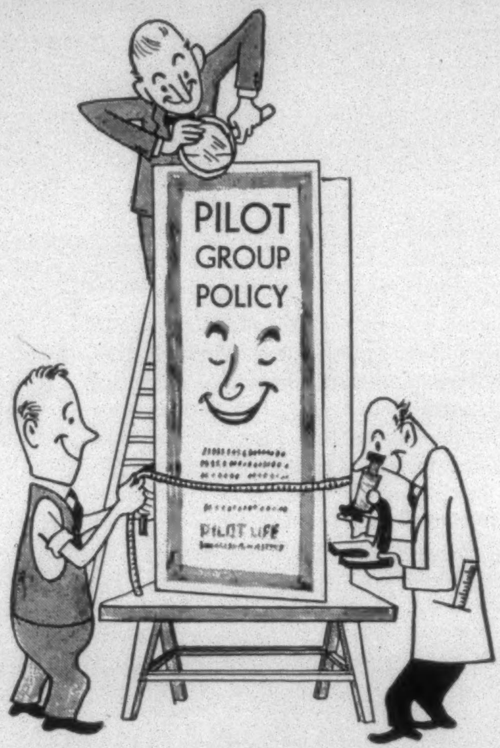

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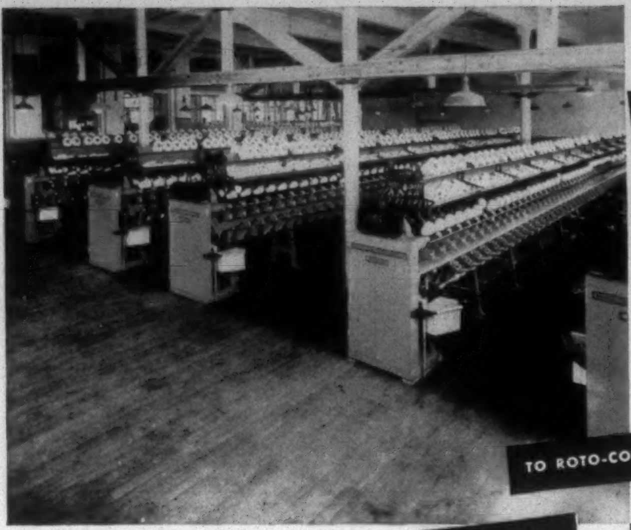

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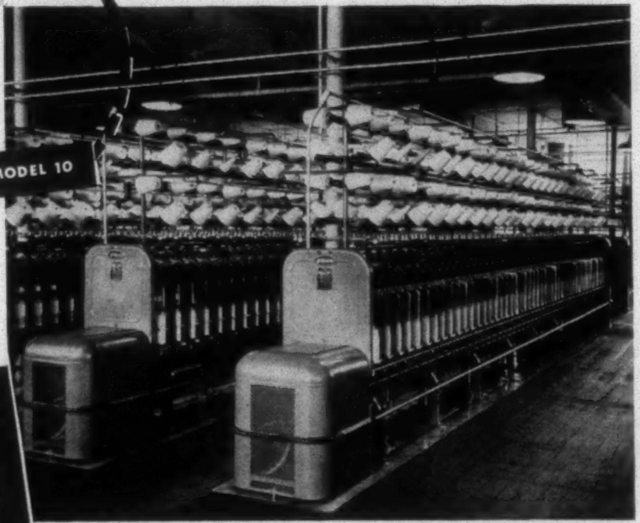

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ROTO-CONER* *the textile winder with the rotary traverse* | **MODEL 10** *automatic stop motion for each end and ply* am afraid all of us are falling short of the job, simply because we don't know how to do it. Whoever said, "Leaders are born and not made" would have been of greater help to humanity if he had kept his mouth shut. At least those of us who are responsible for the training of men for the textile industry might do a better job if we had never heard the phrase.

Perhaps the attitude of the textile executive toward the textile graduate may best be illustrated by the comment made to us recently by the president of a North Carolina firm which operates eight cotton mills and three finishing plants. In mentioning that his company had hired a number of our young men in recent years and would continue to do so, he said that he considers each new man as a potential successor to himself. Only a few of our graduates will ever become mill presidents, of course. But it is interesting to learn that several of our larger textile plants have adopted a program in which every overseer of the future will be a textile school graduate.

All of us should keep one thing in mind always, and that is that our graduates are our greatest investment. On their success, on their ability to meet the many and varied requirements of the industry, depends the future of textile education.

Dean Campbell's paper was delivered last October during the Conference on Textile Education held at Buxton, Derbyshire, England.

Opening, Picking, Carding & Spinning

THE MILL OF TODAY

By ROBERT Z. WALKER

Part 17 – Card Clothing

THERE are several major problems concerned with regard to the proper maintenance of the clothing on the cylinder and the doffer of the card. This clothing is that portion of the card which, with the flats, is in direct contact with the fiber and which does the actual carding. If the clothing is in good condition then the card can be adjusted to produce a clean even sliver; whereas poor clothing will cause the efficiency of the entire mill to suffer due to the dirty uneven sliver which is delivered. Neps, the bane of many a mill man's existence, are in many cases directly attributable to the continued use of card clothing that has become damaged or worn past its useful life.

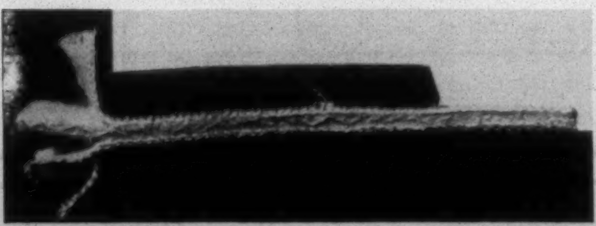
The first concern with regard to card clothing is the selection of suitable clothing for the type of work to be done by the card. Card clothing varies in such specifications as the number of wires or needle points per square inch and the composition of the foundation. The foundation of card clothing is required to hold the wire firmly and at the same time with a certain amount of resiliency, and to maintain this same grip for the 20 years of single-shift operation which approximates the life of the clothing. The wire of the clothing is shaped with a bend about halfway between the foundation and the top of the wire, the bend being called the knee, and the function of this knee is partially to aid in providing the required flexibility of the individual wires or needles of the clothing, under the action of carding fibers. However, this movement cannot be produced completely by the wire itself but must be aided and abetted by a certain amount of spring of the wire with relation to the foundation. In other words, the wire itself will bend in an arc but that portion imbedded in the foundation must remain rigid except at the point in which it enters the foundation. Directly contradictory to this necessary movement is the equally important necessity of the foundation of the wire to be able to hold the wire firmly in an upright position so that all of the individual wires of the clothing will be held in position equally spaced and at the same angles. Therefore, if the foundation of the clothing is to prove successful and satisfactory over the estimated life of the clothing, it must have the ability to hold the wire firmly at the extreme base and still have enough resiliency at the top of the foundation closest to the carding surface so that the movement of the wire will not eventually wear a small hole in the foundation. Such a hole in the clothing at the base of the wire will allow the wire to be held loosely so that it will not actually hold and card the fibers but will lay back under carding pressure and will let the fibers slip over it.

The problem of stiffness and strength of card clothing versus the necessary amount of resiliency is further complicated by other factors rendering resiliency undesirable. The high surface speed of the cylinder develops a strong centrifugal force which tends to throw the clothing away from the surface so that there is a constant pull on the clothing at all points. This force is strongest at the midpoint between the tacks and, if the foundation is too flexible, may cause the points of the wire to move sufficiently to come into contact with the wire of the doffer and flats. If the foundation is too old and weak, if the humidity is too high, or the foundation is too flexible, the stretch will become so pronounced that there will be sections where the slackness can be seen in the form of bulges or blisters. If the blisters are large the card cannot be operated satisfactorily until the clothing is taken off the cylinder and either replaced with new clothing or redrawn. Redrawn clothing is never too good as it will be weakened and will have a number of bare spots where the old tack holes were. The clothing therefore must be constructed so that it will be flexible at the base of the needles and at the same time proof against over-all stretchage.

In order to achieve this combination of strength and flexibility the foundation of card clothing is made up of layers of woven backing which are glued together. Most cylinder clothing is made up of two layers of cotton, a layer of wool, and then a layer of cotton; this construction being symbolized as being C.C.W.C. clothing. In some instances linen is utilized to substitute for the cotton for certain layers. The doffer is not required to card the fibers between the wire of the doffer and another card surface, such as the flats over the cylinder, but must only pick up the fibers from the clothing and hold them in position until the doffer comb removes them. As there is less strain on the wire the clothing foundation is made lighter than the cylinder clothing by the omission of one layer of cotton fabric. The most widely used doffer clothing is known as C.W.C. clothing, with a foundation composed of one layer of cotton, one of wool, and another layer of cotton.

The other crucial detail of the clothing is the number of wire points per square inch of carding surface. The count of clothing is based on the number of wire points per square inch, divided by five. This is the English system generally used and is different from the American system based on the number of points per square foot. As an example, No. 100 fillet multiplied by five equals 500 points per square inch; to compare this to the American system the 500 is multiplied by 144 equalling 72,000 points per square foot. The standard clothing arrangement is to use No. 100 fillet on the cylinder and No. 110 on the doffer, the doffer having finer clothing or points per square inch than the cylinder. This clothing is suitable for most cotton carding within the range of counts produced in this country. However, the clothing may be either coarser or finer to suit the conditions of some particular mill. Probably the greatest deviation in this respect is the use of No. 90 wire on the cylinder for cards equipped specifically for high production on coarse work. If the quality of the sliver is not too critical and extreme production is desired, the card may be clothed with No. 80 wire on the cylinder and No. 90 on the doffer and a production of up to 15 pounds per hour attained. In this case, however, it will be necessary to speed up the card cylinder to 180 revolutions per minute.

Just as a lower count of clothing is more suitable for coarse carding, finer counts of clothing will be more appropriate for the preparation of very fine staple cotton such as is used in the spinning of very high quality cotton yarns. For such conditions the card may be fitted with No. 110 cylinder clothing and No. 120 on the doffer. There are some instances in this country where the cylinder is clothed with No. 120 wire and a correspondingly higher count on the doffer. The British and mills on the Continent have gone still further in the extreme counts of wire and use No. 70 clothing for very coarse work and No. 130 for very fine yarns. In general, the mill in this country will find No. 100 and No. 110 clothing on the cylinder and doffer, respectively, to be the most versatile and satisfactory.



Cross-section of cylinder clothing. Note the four layers of fabric composing the foundation.

In addition to buying the best clothing available, the mill may further assure obtaining the utmost in operation and life of their clothing by exercising complete attention to the small details involved in putting the clothing on the card. The clothing is secured to the cylinder by means of many small tacks which are driven into the hardwood pegs fitted into small holes at intervals around the circumference of the cast-iron cylinder. When the card is new the pegs or the cylinder do not require any preparatory work. However, when an old card is being reclothed it is well worthwhile to check the condition of the plugs before reclothing. The original plugs should be examined closely and discarded either if they are weak due to the presence of old tackholes or else if they appear to be oil soaked. Oil-soaked plugs are very hazardous as the coil, in time, will soak into the foundation and will cause the clothing to rot and become weakened. All plugs which are not in first class condition should be reamed out and replaced, making sure that the replacement plugs are of hard wood. The plugs must be flush with the cylinder surface—not raised or sunken. A few minutes attention at this time may well save a great deal of trouble and expense later.

The bare surface of the cylinder should be checked. It is the custom in some mills to grind the surface of the cylinder before reclothing, as in their opinion, the minute movement of the backs of the wire against the cylinder has worn irregularities in the surface. This bare cylinder grinding was practiced more extensively in former years and more in Britain than in this country. The general opinion today is that cylinder manufacturing methods and the quality of the clothing have been improved to such a point that this grinding is not necessary. Any small deviations from a completely true surface would be corrected at the initial grinding of the new clothing before it was put into production.

Having available reliable clothing and with the card cylinder prepared correctly, the critical task of clothing the card is ready. The mill should realize that the clothing is expensive and will last for many years if the installation is made correctly, and therefore should not risk losing part of this life by hurried or careless installation, or by the use of inexperienced help.

Clothing a card is a process which must be extended over a three-day period, as the initial stretch must be taken out of the foundation by conditioning, drawing on the cylinder, and then redrawing. Conditioning is done by unpacking the fillet and letting it remain in the card room for 24 hours. As the fillet is in loose coils it will become conditioned to the temperature and humidity of the room, which should have a temperature of from 70 to 80° when cards are to be clothed. Temperature is an important factor as the fillet is apt to be brittle when cold and there is a risk of snapping it while under the pressure of the actual winding onto the cylinder. If the fillet is not conditioned it may later stretch and develop blisters when the card is in operation under the atmospheric conditions suitable for production work.

The second day the butt of the clothing is tacked down to the cylinder and the fillet wound on under pressure. The butts only are tacked down as this initial drawing is simply for the purpose of removing any inherent stretch and the fillet must be removed on the third day.

After a day of conditioning in a loose coil and a day of conditioning under pressure around the cylinder the fillet is

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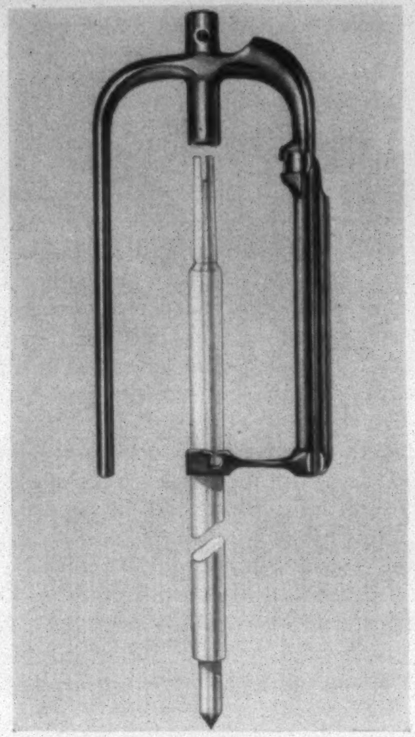

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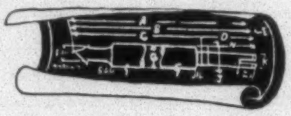

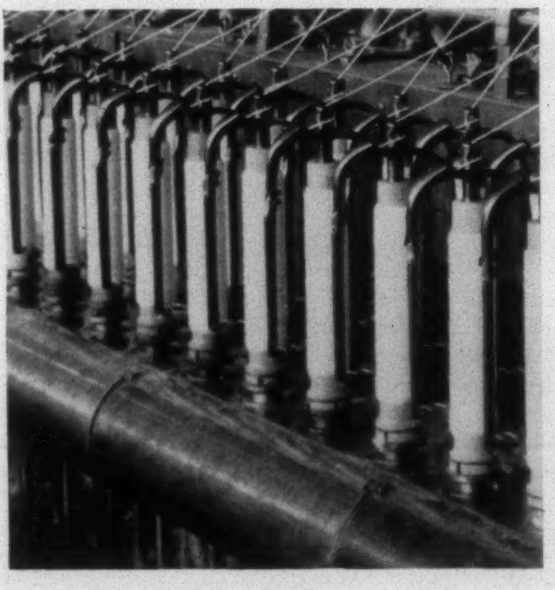

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then ready for final application. A very difficult and essential part of the clothing process is the cutting of the fillet so that it will fit the cylinder at both ends, or sides. This cutting is in the form of a taper so that there will be an unbroken line of needles at each edge of the cylinder and so that the straight width of clothing can be wound onto the cylinder at an angle and still fit evenly. The tapers are cut on the first and last laps of the fillet and are made by pulling the rows of wires from the foundation and then cutting away a section of the foundation. This cutting or tapering is done in a series of steps, each step of a certain distance and a predetermined number of rows of needles. However, while the measurement and cutting must be precisely measured, the measurements cannot be calculated and applied to every card. Each individual card fixer will cut a fillet a little differently and the final fitting will be generally a matter of custom tailoring. Loose selvages, or wire on the edges of the cylinders that is either loosely wound or which has become damaged and is irregular, can be the cause of a great deal of poor carding in general. This loose condition, or softness, causes that section of the fillet to become loaded after only a short period of operation and is especially critical at the edges of the cylinder, as it is very apt to cause the fibers to roll into small balls of tangled fibers, or "snowballs." Care should be taken at all times to keep the laps of the fillet crowded closely together all the way across the card so that there will not be any harmful gaps between sections.

Clothing must be drawn onto the cylinder and doffer under sufficient tension or pressure so that (1) the fillet will not stretch and develop blisters, and (2) it will hold the base of the needles firmly against the cylinder so that the points of the wire will be presented in a smooth identical manner at their upper ends. If the tension is correct, and the surface of the cylinder is true, the pull of the foundation upon the individual wires will hold them erect at the same angle, and, what is most important, at approximately the same height. It is true that any small irregularities in the height of the wire will be corrected in the initial grinding but excessive grinding serves to shorten the wire unnecessarily and thus decreases its potential life. The use of pressures over the recommended standards is also to be avoided as it is possible to draw the fillet on with such a great tension that the necessary flexibility is lost and the extra strain imposed shortens the life of the clothing materially. Too, drawing on fillet under this addded pressure increases the possibility of snapping the fillet during clothing.

There has been a standard established regulating the tension under which clothing should be drawn on both the cylinder and the doffer. These standard pressures should be followed as they are high enough to prevent the snapping of the fillet and yet will prevent any slackness which could develop into blisters. The general rule is to tack down the butt of the fillet and then exert 50 pounds of pressure when starting to tack down the first step of the taper. As each step of the taper is tacked down the tension should be increased another 50 pounds, as the width of the fillet increases in width, and therefore in strength. By the time the full width of the cylinder fillet is reached, with the entire taper tacked down, the pressure should be 400 pounds. This pressure should be maintained until the back taper is reached and the width of the fillet begins to be reduced. As the first step of the back taper is reached and the fillet must again be cut, the tension must be reduced to compensate for the loss of strength. The decrease in tension is accomplished by a reduction at each step in much the same manner in which it was applied in tacking down the front taper, although not to the extreme in which it was built up. The maximum pressure should be within the range of 400 to 425 pounds, and should be applied and held in a uniform manner.

As doffer clothing is narrower, with fewer rows of needles per width of fillet, it cannot withstand the high tensions applied to cylinder fillet. However, it is cut to a taper, front and tail, in a modified form of the manner in which cylinder clothing is applied and the drawing pressure is exerted in the same manner. The maximum pressure will be only from 325 to 350 pounds, being built up at each step of the taper and then decreasing as the back taper is tacked down.

A mistake which is not uncommonly made is neglecting to tack down the fillet sufficiently. Each selvage should be tacked at each selvage plug, with a tack in every fourth section of fillet across the width of the cylinder or doffer. Standard oval head card tacks should be used and should be driven in with a card hammer and set with a punch. Tacking is a meticulous task, for it is important to drive in the tacks straight without any being bent over. The distinguishing mark of a good tacking job is the very small depressions among the wires where the tacks are driven in.

When both the cylinder and the doffer are clothed, and the card is fully assembled, the clothing must be ground. The card is ground for two primary reasons: (1) to bring all of the individual wires to the same height; and (2) to sharpen the points of the wire. The wire must be of the same height at all points as otherwise it will be impossible to set the flats, lickerins, screens, and doffer accurately. If this simple precaution is not taken, and particularly with new clothing, settings will be high at some points of the cylinder and doffer and low in others, so that it will be impossible to properly card the fibers.

This discussion has been concerned so far purely with the common card fillet, known as the flexible wire fillet, composed of thin wire needles set into a fabric foundation. However, there is another type of card clothing which is

Pulling the wire from the foundation preparatory to cutting the back taper.

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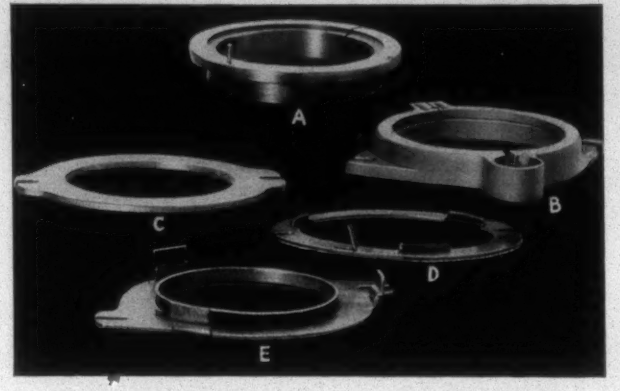

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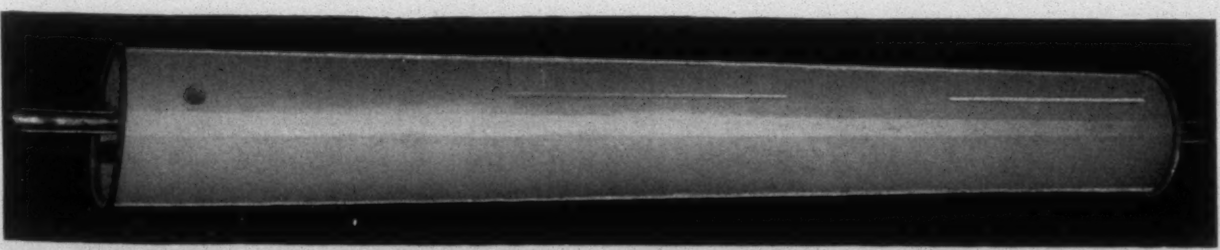

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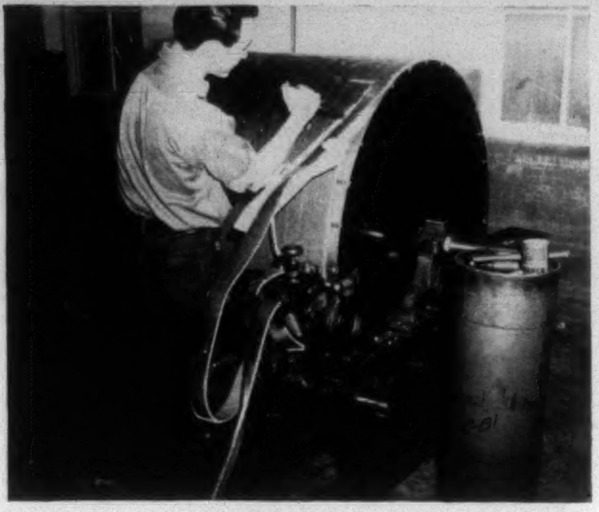

Cutting the back taper.

radically different, the metallic clothing. Metallic clothing is used but very little in this country, but has been adopted more extensively in some foreign countries. There is one well-known mill in this country which has used metallic clothing for a number of years, carding cotton for coarse count yarns. This mill finds that for its class of work, the metallic clothing has advantages far outweighing those of the flexible wire fillet.

The construction of the flexible wire clothing has already been outlined, together with the severe restrictions governing its composition. The construction of this fillet has been shown to be a delicate balance between the necessity for rigidity and flexibility. Metallic clothing is made in the form of a long steel tape with teeth cut into it in much the same manner as lickerin clothing. The individual teeth have the same saw-teeth shape with a back rake for clearance and a sharp point. As it is of steel, there are not any problems of stretch, loss of rigidity, or the development of blisters as is the case of flexible wire fillet. This is a definite advantage of metallic clothing.

The process of clothing a cylinder or doffer with wire fillet has also been described, together with a review of the difficulties which may be encountered in cutting the taper, breaking the fillet, or drawing it on too tightly or loosely. As the entire clothing for either a doffer or cylinder is made in one long piece of metallic clothing, all of the work, skill and time consumed in cutting tapers is eliminated when using metallic wire. However, metallic clothing is not easy or quick to install as the height of the teeth, when in the vertical operating position, is not as great as that of the flexible wire clothing for which the card is designed. The necessary height must be obtained by winding coils of wire onto the bare surface of the cylinder. These coils of wire must be overlapped until the height is built up, and this winding is a slow and tedious process as the winding must be done very carefull making certain that the coils of wire are laid side by side and very closely together.

After the plain wire has been wound on the cylinder high enough to ring the points of the teeth to the proper position the clothing may be drawn on. This clothing is made with a flattened base with the edges of the base serrated. The widened base acts as a guide or positioning agent and serves to keep the adjacent coils of teeth the proper distance apart. The serrated edges of the base lock from one coil to the adjacent coils on each side and acts to hold the entire surface of the cylinder in place as one solid unit. Solidarity and rigidity, and the elimination of the possibility of slippage, is further gained by soldering the ends of the clothing. In so far as the initial clothing of a card is concerned, there is very little advantage regarding the length of time consumed in using either metallic or flexible wire clothing.

The horsepower necessary to operate the card is a distinct factor of difference between the two types of clothing. The card cylinder without clothing is a heavy mass and even when clothed with the lighter flexible wire clothing requires a motor of several extra horsepower to overcome the inertia of the cylinder and to turn it up to operating speed. After the cylinder has reached its operating speed there is considerably less horsepower required, so that actually the card must be driven by motor larger than necessary. This extra horsepower that is not used makes the motor expensive to run. Metallic clothing is at least several hundred pounds heavier than flexible fillet and further aggravates an already serious problem,for an even larger motor must be used to overcome the added inertia in starting up. More care must be taken in starting up the card equipped with metallic clothing in order to prevent overloading the motor and burning it out. In fact, there are some types of direct individual motor drives which are not suitable for cards with metallic clothing as there is not sufficient allowance for slip to relieve the initial strain on the motor. The extra weight of the metallic clothing can therefore be considered a distinct disadvantage.

Metallic clothing is not as sensitive to damage as flexible wire clothing, but is more difficult to repair in cases of minor damage. Fire and water are ruinous to flexible fillet. Fire in a card equipped with flexible fillet generally requires the scrapping of the clothing as the foundation will become burned or scorched and will lose its firm grip on the wires. Metallic clothing will not burn and, except in extreme cases, the fire will not be hot enough to take the temper from the teeth.

Water, whether from a leaky pipe, condensation from the ceiling, excessive moisture, or applied directly to stop a fire, is a very serious problem when it is absorbed by the foundation of flexible fillet clothing. Immediately after such water gets on this type of clothing steps must be taken to prevent the loss of clothing as it will be ruined, first, by rusting of the wire, and second, by loosening and rotting of the foundation. Rusty wire will become rough and it will be impossible to operate the card as the clothing will hold fibers and load up within a short time. Also the wire will rust at the base and begin to fall out of the clothing. The fillet will swell and blister and become loose all the way around the cylinder. This damage may be prevented sometimes by repeatedly processing waste mixed with powder through the card and finally burnishing the wire with a burnishing brush. On the other hand, metallic clothing does not have a cloth foundation to absorb and hold the moisture and can be readily dried out by running waste through the card several times. If the teeth do rust, the rust may be removed quickly and easily by using a burnishing brush.

However, if a small choke or a foreign object damages the clothing the advantage lies with the flexible fillet. As the

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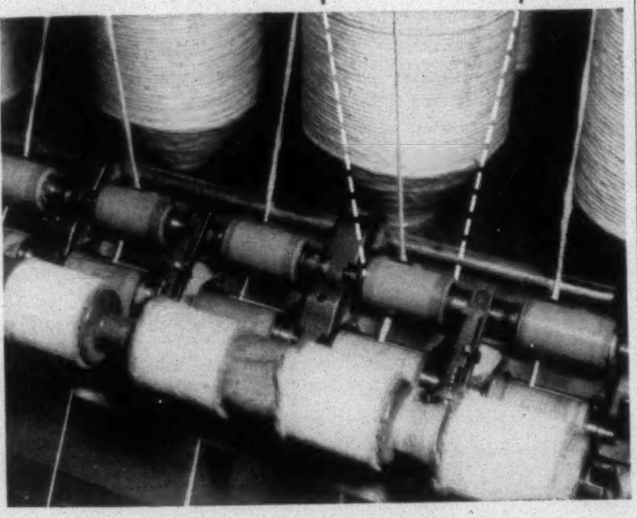

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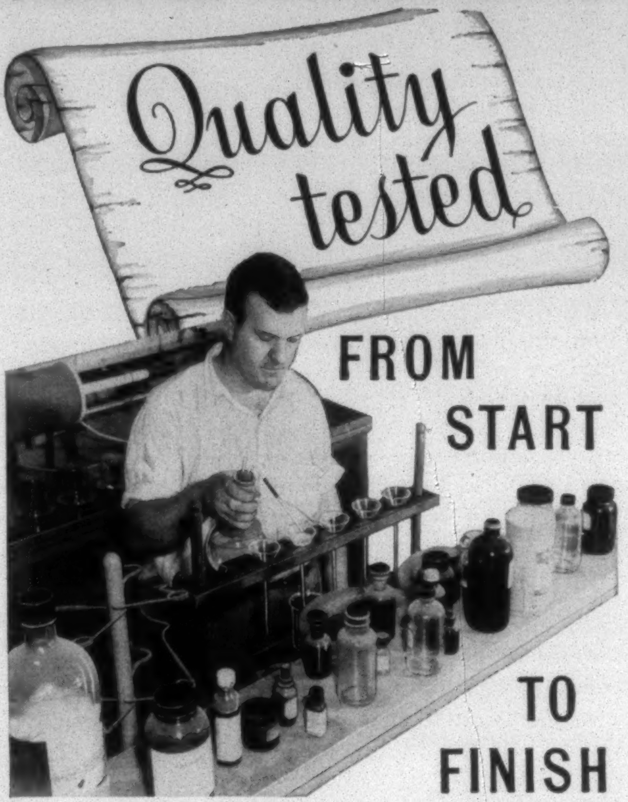

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teeth of the flexible clothing are embedded in a cloth foundation there is a certain amount of resiliency and the teeth are usually only knocked down, the cushioning effect of the foundation aids in preventing great damage to the shape of the individual wire. The flexibility of the foundation is great enough so that the card fixer can brush up and twist the points until they are again in a position approximately that originally held. While the clothing will not be absolutely as good as before, unless the area disturbed is very large, the clothing is still in an operating condition and will not have to be replaced. Such damage is much more serious when metallic clothing is used. The teeth are much more rigid and will not give when struck so that they will be bent down with the point hooked, or else a section will be torn loose. If the damage is only slight the teeth can be straightened and sharpened by hand, using a pair of pliers and a small file, but if a section is knocked loose or if the teeth are greatly damaged then that section must be replaced with new clothing. A repair of this type can be made by cutting out the damaged area and then fitting in a new section and fastened it in place with solder. This is a delicate operation and a costly one requiring expert handling, for the new section must fit exactly and must be soldered firmly.

Another point to consider is the necessity of grinding clothing. Flexible clothing must be ground at regular intervals and frequently if the card is to operate satisfactorily. This grinding takes at least six hours and involves the cost of added labor for just this purpose. Besides the cost of additional card room labor, grinding takes the card out of production for this length of time. It is generally figured that one card out of 20 will be out of production due to grinding, so that it can be seen that grinding, calculating the loss of production, additional cards to compensate for this lost time, and the cost of labor is a considerable maintenance expense.

Metallic clothing does not have to be ground in this manner. In fact, it is very difficult to grind this type of clothing when installed on the card. This is a controversial advantage, for it follows that if the teeth do need sharpening a simple grinding will not remedy the situation. The wire of flexible clothing is very easily and readily sharpened when it becomes dull, although the sharpness is not apt to last too long.

Metallic clothing has been used in this country mostly by mills making coarse or medium counts. In Europe the use of this clothing has been further extended into mills making very fine yarn. Although little metallic clothing is used in this country at the present time, there is an aroused interest in it which may eventually lead to its greater adoption. While its use may or may not be advantageous in some particular mill, a survey of its potentialities should certainly be considered before deciding to continue the use of flexible wire fillet.

"Well, you said give him something harmless to do just to keep him occupied."

Develop New Twister For Tire Cord Yarn

Howe Machinery Co. of Passaic, N. J., is preparing for commercial production a new two-for-one twisting machine designed to reduce labor, floor space, handling time and to increase output of synthetic and natural tire cord types of yarns of two-ply construction. American Viscose Corp. will have priority rights for development in the rayon field, it is reported, but the machine will be made available for unlimited use with other fibers such as cotton, nylon, glass and certain synthetics.

Based on Howe patents, the machine is the result of more than three years of development between Howe and engineers in the mechanical development branch of the textile research division of American Viscose Corp., Marcus Hook, Pa. It is reported that 72 units have been built for American Viscose to produce tire cord on a pilot plant scale.

The machine simultaneously handles the following operations: (1) twists the singles yarn, (2) cables the two together, (3) winds the finished cord on a ten-pound double-headed package. The machine consists of three units. These are two two-for-one uptwisting spindles and a two-for-one downtwisting spindle. The uptwisting spindles are built to run 7,200 r.p.m., to insert 14,400 turns per minute and to deliver directly twisted singles yarn to the downtwisting spindle, for plying or cabling, which may rotate any speed up to 7,200 r.p.m. according to the twist combination desired. The uptwisting spindles operate in a manner similar to those currently used on two-for-one twisters featuring automatic tension control. It is possible to twist from as many as four pirns, such as are used with nylon or glass.

College Adds Equipment To Testing Lab

An Uster evenness tester and a 1,000-pound horizontal Scott tester have been added to the equipment of the physical testing laboratory at the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College. The evenness tester, which is manufactured by Zellweger, Ltd., of Switzerland, will be used for research and development as well as for teaching. The Scott testing machine was donated by the textile division of the B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio. This additional equipment widens again the scope of the facilities of the laboratories of the textile school for performance of physical testing work.

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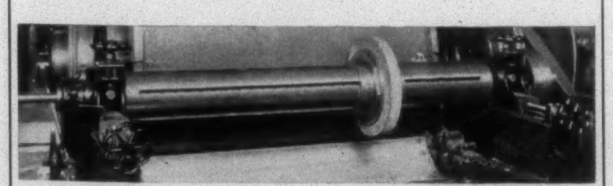

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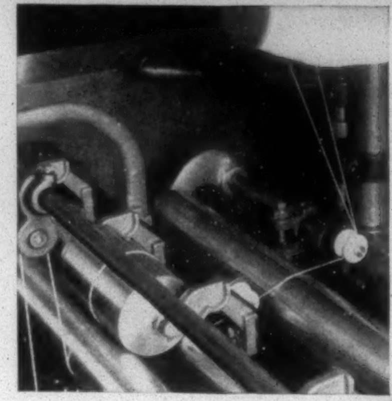

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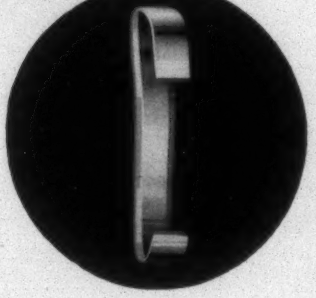

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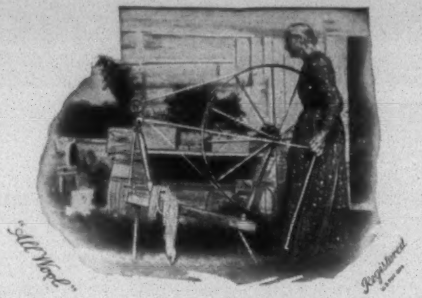

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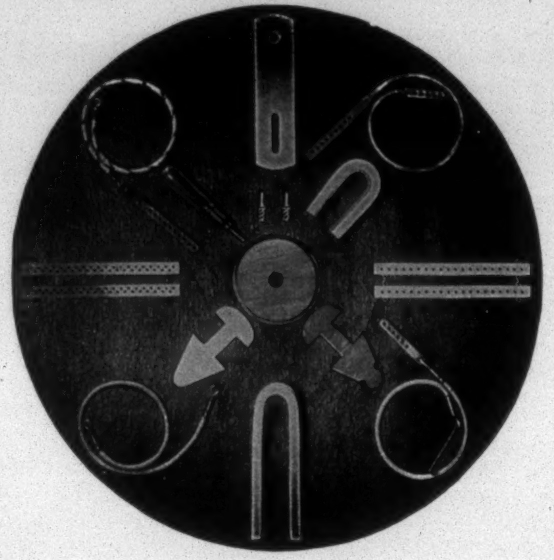

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By FRANK D. HERRING

Part Ten — Loom Construction

AFTER the crankshaft has been put in place, and all bearings and caps tightened, and all the necessary parts mounted thereon, the next step in setting up the loom should be the placing of the rocker shaft, the swords, and the lay assembly. All these parts are shown in Figs. 27 and 28.

The loom builders put out two types of swords—a one-piece, and a two-piece. I very much prefer the two-piece swords, because they are much easier to mount on the rocker shaft, and when tightened they give a much firmer hold, because in addition to the set screws the holding capacity is greatly increased by the hub of the sword gripping the rocker shaft after the two pieces have been put in place and tightened.

After the two swords and the two rocker shaft collars have been mounted on the shaft, slip the shaft in place and put on the rocker shaft boxes. The swords and collars should be left loose on the shaft until later. Adjust the rocker shaft boxes, up or down (about half way of their adjustable allowance), and tighten them. Adjust the rocker shaft to equally divide the length projecting out of the box on each end, then put the two rocker shaft collars against the rocker shaft boxes and tighten them securely. This will fix the lengthwise position of the rocker shaft. Next, mount the lay onto the swords. Be sure that the washer plate for sword belt, the dagger stop, and the bunter is applied to the lay, because the same bolts which secures the lay to the swords also hold these parts in place. Tighten these bolts securely, using flat and lock washers on them.

The loom builders put a tool mark on all lays and breast beams indicating the exact center of the loom. Position the lay by moving the swords lengthwise on rocker shaft so that these two tool marks will be in line, or on exact right angles with each other (this alignment is best secured by using a triangle square). Then tighten the swords on the rocker shaft. This will fix the lengthwise position of the lay. Next, attach the crank arms and crank arm straps to the crankshaft and the swords. Then adjust these straps to remove all lost motion, but avoid undue binding. These arms deliver the rotating movement of the lay from the crank arms.

The lay must be gauged and adjusted to a fixed position

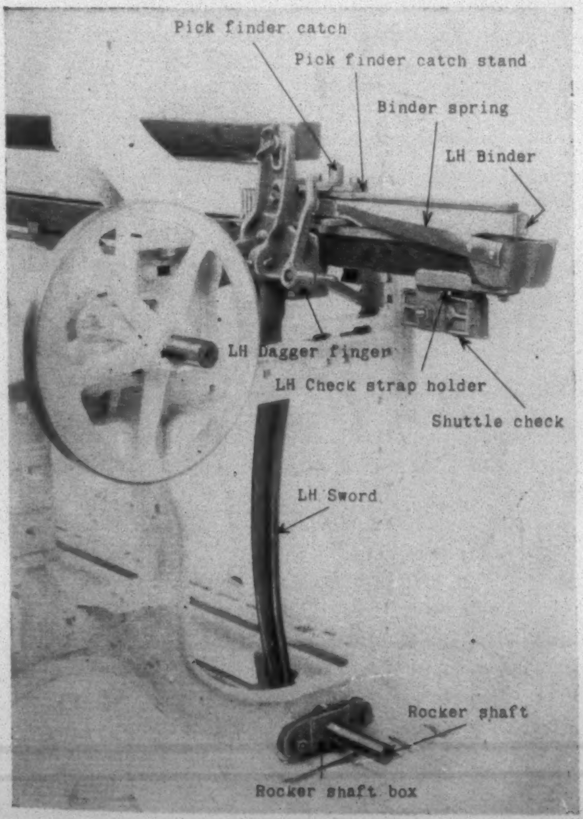


Fig. 27

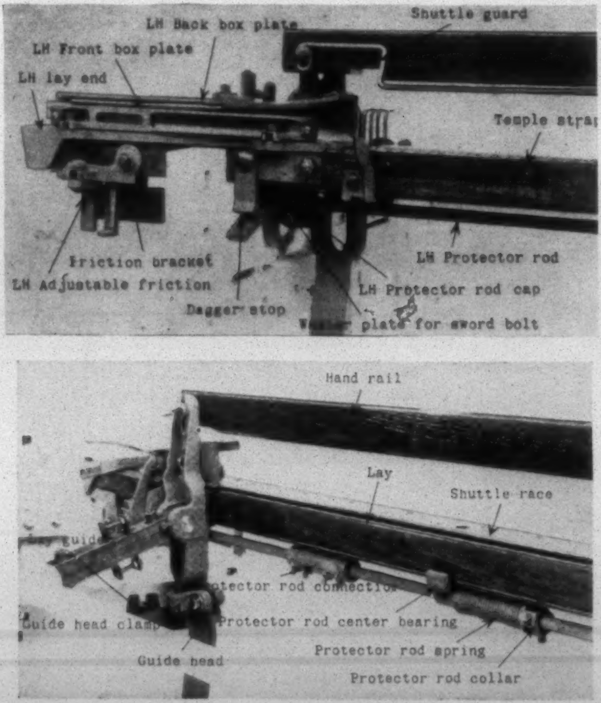


Fig. 28

three ways—lengthwise, height, and the extreme forward position. We have the lay fixed in its lengthwise position, but before getting the height and forward position it will be necessary to line the lay end plates and the back box plates, as these parts are used in conjunction with the lay gauges.

Lining the Lay Ends and Back Box Plates

First, secure a reed of the exact dimensions that is to be used in the loom. Place the reed in the reed groove in the lay and then put the hand rail in place on top of the reed and tighten it. Square the reed with the race plate. This is done by using a reed square, which can be obtained from numerous mill supply houses. It is a right-angled triangle, or commonly referred to as a triangle square. It is sometimes necessary to file off a small portion of the hand rail where it contacts the sword in order to square the reed, and then sometimes it is necessary to shim up on the hand rail to obtain the desired results. When it is necessary to shim the hand rail this should be done with thin metal shims. Cardboard or wood shims should never be used for this purpose, because they will not stay put. When using the metal shims they should be secured to the hand rail with small nails or wood screws, and a hole drilled in the center of them for the hand rail bolt to pass through.

After the reed has been squared the next step is to line the lay end plates with the race plate. This is done with a straightedge. The straightedge should be a minimum of 24 inches long. If the lay end plate is high in relation with the race plate the lay end plate should be removed and the lay planed off sufficiently to bring the plate in line. Sometimes it is necessary to shim under the lay end plate to bring it in line. When this is the case it is all right to use a thin, hard cardboard. The cardboard shims should be placed so that the bolts securing the lay end plates will pass through them and hold them in place. The lay end plates should always be secured in place with bolts instead of wood screws. These bolts of course should go through the lay, with the nuts on the bottom of lay.

After the lay end plates have been lined, the next step is to line the back box plates with the reed. This job requires much training and skill, and it is of vital importance that it be done correctly. Bolt the back box plate onto the sword and tighten it securely, then check for line with straightedge. It is usually necessary to file the filing lugs on the back of the box plate in order to bring it in line with the reed, and care should be taken not to file the lugs excessively and throw the box plate too far back. The back box plates should never be shimmed to put them in line, as the shims have a tendency to cause the plate to work loose, and when this happens the shims will drop out. If the filing lugs do not throw the box plate out far enough to line with the reed it should be removed and the lugs built up on by welding, using a soft material that can be filed. Until recent years the back box plates were made in one piece, but the loom builders are now making a two-piece plate, which I think has several advantages over the older ones.

Positioning the Lay

The correct positioning of the lay is of vital importance, and the only way this can be done with the necessary accuracy and precision is to use the gauges made for this purpose. They can be obtained from the loom builders. Shown in Fig. 29 are the two gauges used for this job. (When ordering these gauges it is wise to order the complete set, which includes the two shown, and also the battery gauges.) To use these gauges proceed as follows: remove the back box plate and turn the lay to its extreme forward position, then put the gauge "A" in Fig. 29 in place with the end projection indicated by "1" resting on the center post of the loom side and the opposite end, indicated by "3," resting on the breast beam, then adjust the rocker shaft box, up or down, so that the projection indicated by "2" will touch the lay end plate. With the lay in this position tighten the rocker shaft boxes securely and dowel pin them to the loom side. If necessary to drill holes in the rocker shaft boxes and the loom sides for the dowel pins, this can be done easily with a small electric drill. If the holes have been bored by the loom builders further drilling will not be necessary.

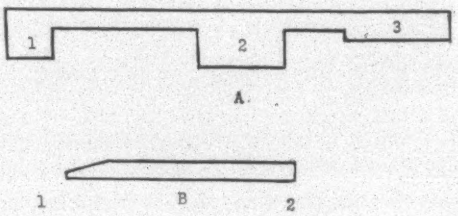


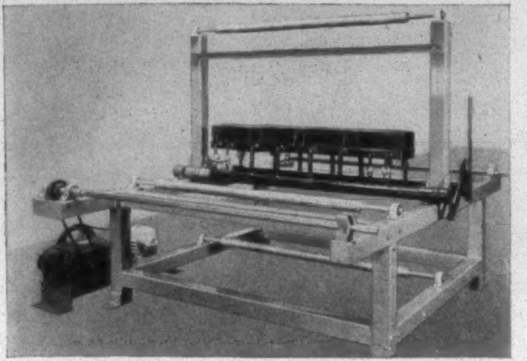
Fig. 29

This will position the height of the lay. To use gauge "B," Fig. 29, proceed as follows: Replace the back box plates and tighten them securely. Move the lay to extreme forward position, or front center, place gauge "B" on the lay end plate and adjust the eccentric pin in the sword to the point where the end of the gauge indicated by "2" will touch the smooth surface of the back box plate and the end indicated by "1" will contact the inside of the front loom side post below the end of the breast beam. This will position the extreme forward movement of the lay. (Incidentally, when ordering the lay and battery gauges from the loom builders it would be necessary to mention the order number and the model of the looms they are to be used on, as the same gauges are not suitable for all model looms.) One thing that is easy to remember about the use of the lay and battery gauges is that they are all used with the lay on front center position.

No weaving mill should be without the above-mentioned gauges. To get the job done right they are absolutely essential when building a loom, and they are just as essential when doing certain overhauling and repairing, such as replacing loom sides, rocker shaft boxes, crank arms, hopper stands, etc.

We now have the lay positioned in place and tightened, the next step would be to mount the lay guide assembly, shown in Fig. 28. Bolt the lay guide to the loom side. Then assemble the guide head and guide clamp on the sword and tighten them securely. Then adjust the lay guide so that the guide head will clear the top of it about $\frac{1}{16}$th of an inch when the lay is on its two extreme positions, front and back center. Next, bolt the right and left-hand back binders and the binder springs in place. The left-hand friction bracket and the right and left-hand check strap holders should be applied when the lay ends are lined and bolted down, as some of the bolts holding the lay ends also

NOTICE



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secure these parts in place. Attach the friction bracket to the left-hand adjustable friction, as shown in Fig. 28. Attach the shuttle checks to the right and left-hand check strap holders. Attach the filling grate to the back box plate. Attach the right and left-hand front box plates to the lay ends. Next, put the leather bumper in place in the left-hand end of the lay. Attach the picker stick guide and the leather bumper on the left-hand end of the lay, and tighten them securely. This completes the lay assembly. But many of the parts mounted on the lay will be mentioned later, and the proper settings and adjustments will be given when covering other parts which work in conjunction with them.

Frogs and Protector Rod Assembly

Mount the frogs in place on the loom side and bolt the frog stops in place, but do not tighten them. Next attach the protector rod center bearing to the lay. This bearing should be secured by a stove bolt extending all the way through the lay, as wood or lag screws do not make a permanent job. Mount the protector rod spring and collar on the left-hand protector rod, then put this rod in place and apply the protector rod cap to the sword to secure it in place. The protector rod caps should be filed, if necessary, and fitted for a minimum of lost motion, but any binding whatsoever should be avoided. Next tighten the protector rod collar, with the spring in place, to hold the left-hand protector rod dagger down on the live frog. Next, attach the right-hand protector rod to the right-hand sword, and fit the cap as outlined above. Next, make a tool mark on the back side of the lay directly above the point where the two protector rods come together, and then apply the protector rod connection (the tool mark on the lay will indicate the center point of the connection, thereby insuring an equal division of the connection on the two protector rods).

Place a washer about $\frac{1}{16}$th of an inch thick on the dead, or right-hand frog directly under the right-hand protector rod, hold this dagger down on the washer and tighten the protector rod connection (since the protector rod spring has already been tightened, the left-hand protector rod dagger will be held down against the live frog.) Before tightening the protector rod connection be sure that there is no lengthwise lost motion in the protector rods. Next, apply the left-hand dagger finger, shown in Fig. 27, and adjust it so as to raise the left-hand protector rod dagger about $\frac{1}{16}$th of an inch off of the live frog. This should raise the left-hand dagger finger an eighth of an inch from the dead frog. Next, apply the right-hand dagger finger and adjust it so that it will contact the back binder, but be sure that the above setting of the daggers in relation to the frogs are not disturbed. Next, turn the lay forward until the two protector rod daggers contact the frog pieces, shown in Fig. 30. Both frogs should be tight at this point, and the lay should be three-quarters of an inch plus the diameter of the shuttle back from its front center position. This will give insurance against the shuttle breaking out the warp yarn in case the loom slams off and traps it between the temples in the warp sheds. Getting both frogs tight in this position, and getting the correct distance setting on the lay can be accomplished by taking out or adding packing in the frogs. A piece of leather should be put in the frogs on top of the rubber packings. This will greatly prolong the life of the rubbers. The leather should be cut small enough to prevent the possibility of it becoming wedged in the frog, because if allowed to wedge the constant slamming off of the loom will swell the packing rubbers to the point where the frogs will be broken. Next, place the frog stop against the dead frog and tighten it securely.

Applying and Setting the Brakes

Shown in Fig. 30 is a type brake in use on a great many looms now in operation. Apply the brake and adjust, by filing the brake bushing if necessary, so that it will fit snugly its full length against the brake wheel. Attach the brake rod and adjust it so that the loop can be pressed onto the extension on the live frog with the frog pulled as far forward as possible and the brake against the brake wheel; then insert cap screw to secure the rod to the frog. Next, apply the brake level to the loom side, and tighten securely. Put the brake lever bracket and spring in place. With the shipper handle in off position, raise the front end of the brake a quarter of an inch above the projection on the shipper handle and tighten the brake rod collar against the projection on the brake lever with the brake rod pulled forward holding the brake snugly against the brake wheel. Next, attach the release lever and release lever link, adjust the release lever bushing, which is attached to the shipper lock, to a point where the lug on the bottom end of the release lever link will be a quarter of an inch below the bottom front end of the brake lever. Pull the shipper handle on in running position, turn the lay forward with the protector rod dagger tight against the frog piece and mount the frog lip, shown in Fig. 30, with the shipper handle still in running position, or on, turn the lay back a quarter of an inch and push the live frog back until the frog piece is tight against the protector rod dagger. Then adjust the frog lip against the knock-off lever until there is no play between the knock-off lever and the shipper handle, then tighten the lip and also the frog stop behind the live frog.

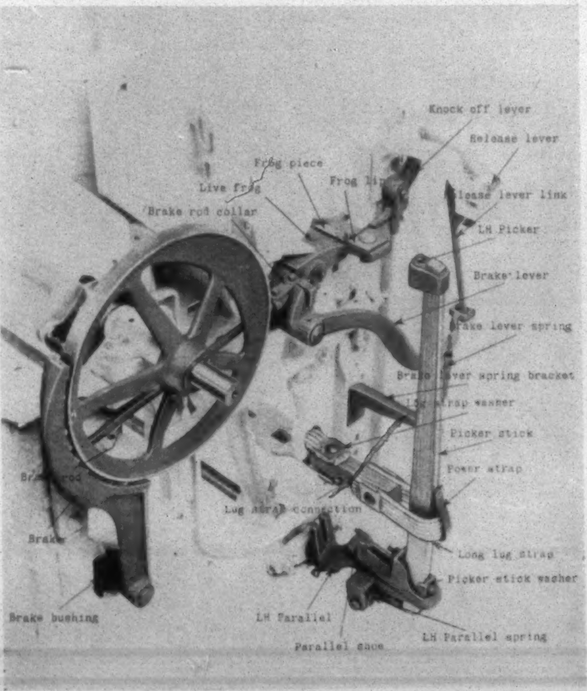
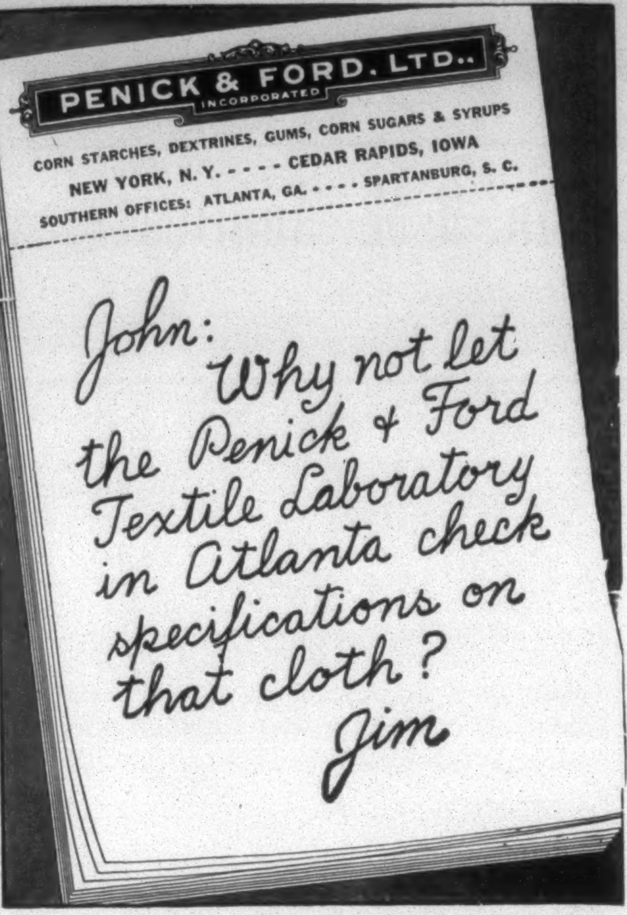


Fig. 30



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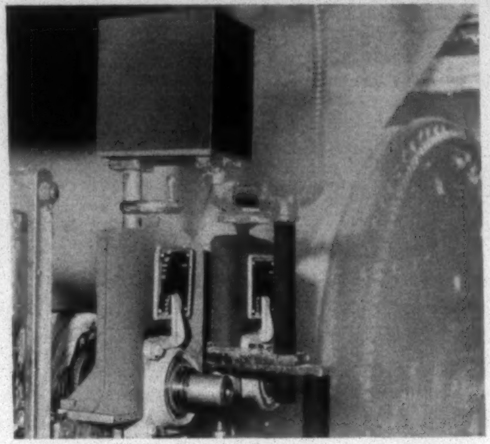

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Bleaching, Dyeing & Finishing

Coated Fabrics & Films In Q. M. Applications

By DR. JOHN R. COUTURE, Office of Quartermaster General

COATED fabrics and thin films are components of a great many end-items for which the Quartermaster is responsible. These materials are used for their barrier effect particularly against the passage of moisture for protection of a man and his equipment. Rainwear, protective covers of one kind or another and tentage make up the most conspicuous group of coated fabric-consuming items because, by their nature, the fabric is their principal component and, furthermore, they are the articles with which the individual has the most contact. While these items account for the greatest yardages of material, many smaller uses swell the totals.

It is by now an old story that World War II brought about revolutionary changes in the composition of coatings for military fabrics and gave prominence for the first time to unsupported films in military items. It will, nevertheless, bear repeating because it involves a memorable accomplishment in one branch of American industrial and scientific effort.

Up to the beginning of the war, the most important type of coating for fabrics for the Quartermaster was natural rubber, as it had been for 100 years. Pyroxylin imitation leather was of limited importance. Coatings based on neoprene for special purposes where its unique properties made it desirable were being used in increasing quantities. Vinyl resin coated fabrics were only beginning to be made. Quiescence, if not indeed stagnation, characterized the coated fabrics industry. The war changed all this. The loss to the Western Allies of the rubber producing lands of the Far East brought about a wholly new and unfamiliar situation. Rubber, for which outlets were being sought only a short time before, was now too precious a material to be used in rainwear, as well as for the majority of other coated fabric items. Neoprene was even less to be squandered for general coating purposes, while the other synthetic rubbers were simply not available. Progressive reduction of allowed rubber content and its replacement by reclaim proved to be unsatisfactory as a way out of the dilemma. Drying oil and oil modified alkyd-coated fabrics were used to some extent but were decidedly unsatisfactory because of development of stickiness after a time.

It was at this moment of history that there came upon the scene, as if they had been waiting for the cue, the vinyl resins. By a sort of a miracle involving much hard work, risk-taking and trial and error experimentation, the coated fabrics industry converted itself to use the vinyls, polymers and copolymers that were handed to them. Once workable basic formulas were developed to fit the idiosyncrasies of the equipment at hand in each individual factory; continuing production depended upon ingenuity of the technical people in day by day wrestling with the materials that could be had to find out how much of what could be substituted for the ingredients they wished they might have.

The results were fairly satisfactory, all things considered. When it is stated that 21,000,000 raincoats and 9,000,000 ponchos were made of vinyl coated fabrics during the war, some measure of the accomplishment is provided. That means well over a hundred million square yards for rainwear alone, not counting "seconds" which fortunately could be sold to civilians at a good price. The many other uses for coated fabrics probably took at least as much more yardage. Recall the clothing bags, bedding covers, life preserver covers, upholstery, mountain tents, hospital sheeting, etc., which were turned out during the emergency.

Present Status and Activities

Quartermaster needs involve performance of coated fabrics over a range of climatic conditions not contemplated in civilian items. In spite of the lack of completely satisfying performance of vinyl resin coatings for rainwear fabrics, the versatility of such compounds and their high promise justify their continued study. Raincoat material is given emphasis in this paper, but the principles apply to other coated fabrics.

The rate of development of vinyl resin compounding and processing was, as has been stated, vastly accelerated by the war. It is not surprising, therefore, that the slower peacetime pace is somewhat disappointing. Although wartime shortages of the most desirable materials have disappeared, the results obtainable fall short of perfection in quality measured by present ideals.

The deficiencies of vinyl resin compounds are well known. Complaints of excessive sensitivity to temperature changes, stiffening and embrittlement with age, rancidity, spewing and mildewing are commonplace in connection with raincoats and other articles. Salvage studies by Quartermaster personnel have shown that raincoats made of GRS synthetic rubber, which was used when it became available, performed in a manner superior to vinyl and butyral garments. These studies indicated the advisability of barring the latter compounds from raincoat fabrics until they can be improved. Thus it is that the current Army raincoat has a GRS coating.

It is now certain that the most prevalent cause of deterioration of vinyl and butyral raincoats other than mechanical damage is that resulting from fungal action under conditions of high humidity. Consumption of plasticizer by micro-organisms causes stiffening and embrittlement of the plastic compound under attack. Here, as in so many instances, the resin problem is really a plasticizer problem;

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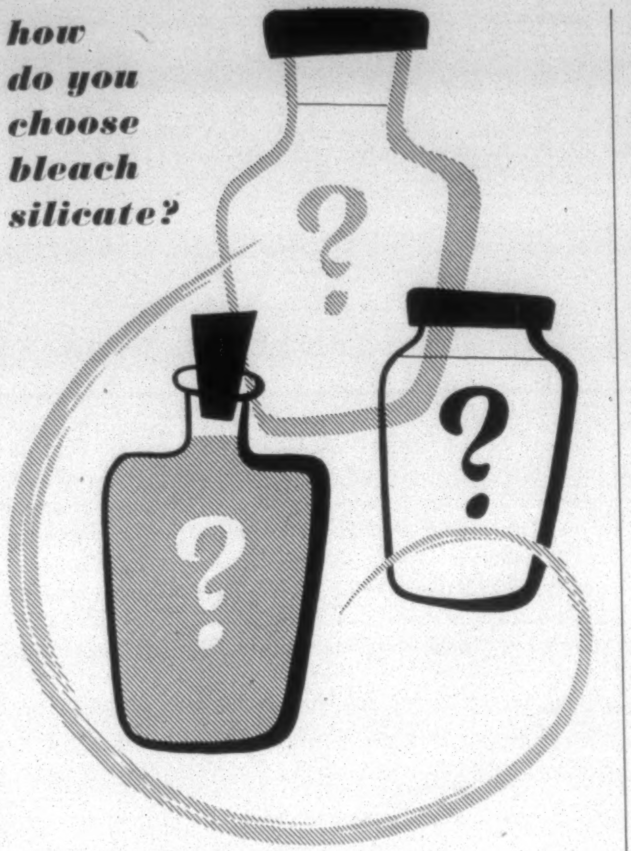

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inasmuch as fungal attack has been shown to be an outstanding cause of deterioration of synthetic resin coatings, we have pushed the study in Quartermaster laboratories of the various plasticizers as nutrients for micro-organisms. From this work there is beginning to emerge a fairly clear picture of what must be done to avoid deterioration from this cause.

Thus it is now recognized that phthalate and phosphate ester plasticizers do not nourish organisms and that coatings in which they are the sole plasticizers can be relied upon not to stiffen from the loss of plasticizer under conditions which promote the growth of fungi. Esters of fatty acids, however, since they are food for micro-organisms, are consumed by the same when used in vinyl resin compounds. Their loss in this way results in stiffening of the compound in which they are used. Mixed plasticizers furnish nourishment in proportion to their fatty ester content.

Protection of vinyl compounds containing nutrient plasticizers against mildew growth by means of fungicides has heretofore not been very successful. Only recently has it been shown that the method of incorporating the fungicide in a vinyl compound is critical in this connection. Solubilizing the fungicide in some way in the plasticizer appears to be a necessary condition for activity.

At the opposite end of the climatic range emphasis is given to extremely low temperature behavior of coated fabrics, particularly as components of end items for use in the Arctic. Operability at minus 65° F. and ability to be stored at minus 80° F. are the goals. Absence of corresponding civilian requirements accounts for much of our special activity in contracting for low-temperature compounding studies, both vinyl and rubber, in qualified outside laboratories. It is precisely in this field that all coatings we have are most deficient and where, therefore, we need to intensify our efforts.

It will be evident from what has been said that Quartermaster work in coated fabrics and films in the post-war period is directed toward improving the performance of old and new raw materials. To meet the new requirements we endeavor also to keep in touch with the sources of the newest of all materials, those coming from time to time from the laboratories of the country, in order to take advantage of desirable properties as they appear.

Future Program

Our work will not be finished until we have in hand a coated fabric for raincoats say half the weight of the present fabric with at least twice its tearing strength. The ideal material will be flexible over the full range of temperatures in which a raincoat will be worn; it must be immune to the attacks of fungi and bacteria as well as inert to other deteriorating influences. Coated fabrics with good resistance to abrasion and permanently pliable at Arctic temperatures will be sought and I believe with reasonable success. Resins and rubbers will both have permanent places in our end items, each on its merits.

In order to carry out the various phases of our activity in the field of coated fabrics, we have installed at the Philadelphia research and development laboratories a pilot plant coating machine of the most up-to-date type obtainable; this machine is capable of coating 36-inch cloth by dipping by roller application and by doctor knife spreading methods. On this machine it is possible for us to produce factory-scale samples of coated fabrics with rubber or resin compositions by any of the methods mentioned above. The usefulness of such equipment will be self-evident. Appropriate compounding and mixing equipment is also being installed.

The previous paper was delivered in Washington last Fall before the plastics seminar sponsored by the Society of the Plastics Industry. Dr. Couture is head of the films, filaments and coated fabrics unit, research and development branch, military planning division, O.Q.M.

Fluorescent Materials Used As Tracers

Use of fluorescent dyes as tracer materials in felt has been suggested by R. R. Stevens, chief research and development engineer of the Felters Co. White wool may be dyed or treated with such materials which are invisible in ordinary light but are immediately revealed upon exposure to ultraviolet light. Added in desirable proportions to untreated wools, previous to manufacture, this technique provides a new tool for studies in felting and other uses such as product identification, Mr. Stevens told the felt section of the American Society for Testing Materials at its recent meeting in Detroit.

"At various stages in manufacture, such blended felts may be examined under ultraviolet light to trace travel of fiber, to locate experimental lots, to identify face and back constructions and to measure the tendency of various wools in felt constructions to come to the surface of the felt," Mr. Stevens declared. "Outside the field of testing, the use of small portions of fluorescent wools could conceivably be used by a manufacturer to identify his product without knowledge of the consumer.

"The advantage of such methods of testing and identification is the absence of discoloration of white felts, its permanence and the lessening of bias in judging or processing of sample runs. The use of fugitive stains in marking of sample runs is improved upon because identification of white materials can be carried through to the finished stage, whereas fugitive color stains are removed in some intermediate stage of manufacture.

"Such identifying techniques are relatively inexpensive. Compounds are applied in water solutions, rather than solvents. Identifying ultraviolet bulbs cost only a few dollars. There are possibilities of applying such compounds during carbonizing or as an after treatment during wool scouring."

Piedmont A.A.T.C.C. To Meet Jan. 21

The Piedmont Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will hold its next meeting Jan. 21 at the Poinsett Hotel in Greenville, S. C. Technical papers to be presented at this meeting include "Operating a Piece Goods Dyehouse" by Graham Fisher of E. F. Drew Co., and "Resin Finishing of Cotton Piece Goods" by Dr. Ralph Nickerson of Monsanto Chemical Co. Both papers will be followed by a question and answer period. Thomas W. Kitchen of Rodney Hunt Machine Co. will preside at the technical session. The banquet speaker will be Dr. Nicholas P. Mitchell, writer and news commentator, who will consider "What Can a Man Believe?" The next two gatherings of this unit are scheduled April 1 at the Robert E. Lee Hotel, Winston-Salem, N. C., and June 30-July 1 at the Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.

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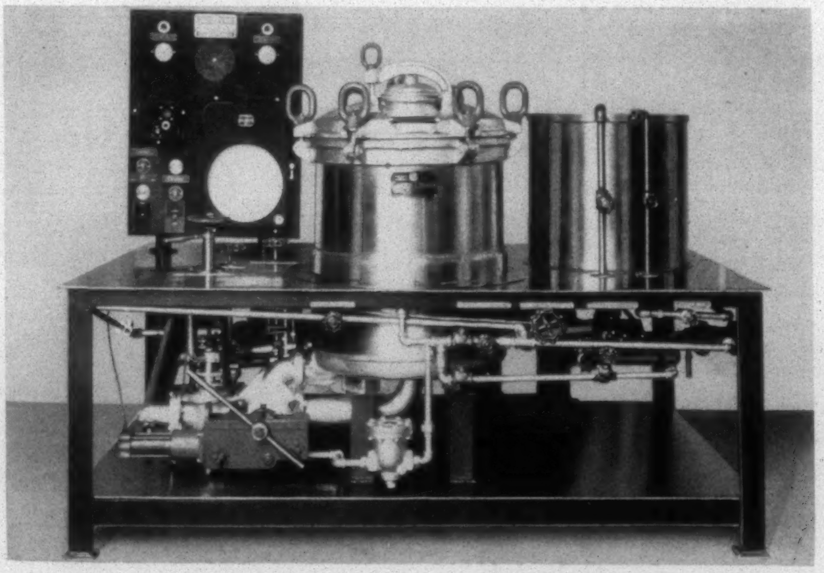

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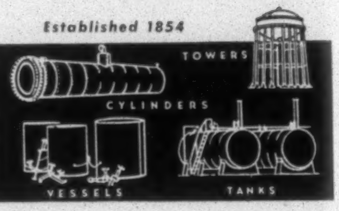

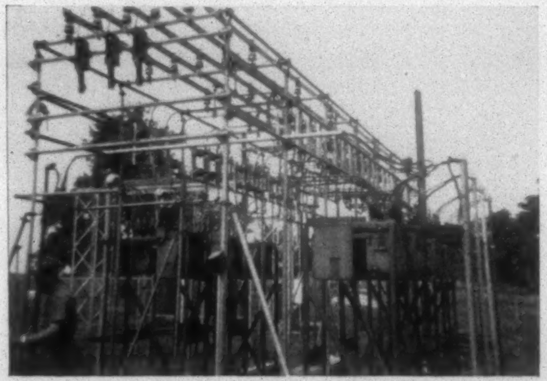

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Why is lubrication so technical a job? Isn't oil just "oil?" Wherever the plate or manual for a machine says to put oil in, why not do that, and let the machine builder do the worrying? That's what some folks seem to think should be done, but let's look at the whole picture.

Both the lubricant itself and its application can vary greatly, depending on a number of factors: machine design, speed, atmospheric conditions, bearing load, ambient temperature, etc.

It is not uncommon to apply from three to five different lubricants on a single machine. Multiply this by the number of machines in the plant and you can begin to understand the magnitude of the job. The day of the swab and oil can, and spasmodic application, is past. The best way to assure proper selection of lubricants and to avoid misapplication is to place the responsibility in the hands of a lubrication expert.

Regardless of size of plant, questions like these have to be answered daily: "Is this the right lubricant?" "How do we apply it?" "How often?" "My machine runs too hot. Why?" "I can't get up to full speed. Why?" Such questions can best be answered by a qualified expert, the trained lubrication engineer.

To place the responsibility of handling such an important major operation with the machine operator or the general maintenance man often encourages neglect and error. As a rule, neither is sufficiently interested in the functions of the lubricant or the necessity of proper lubrication and both tend to leave well enough alone as long as the equipment functions. The result may be unnecessary breakdown of equipment, causing costly interruptions of production and expensive repair bills.

Under the direction of a specialist, lubricants can be adjudged in your own plant on the basis of quality, price (not necessarily per gallon) or correctness of application. Such a man can instruct and advise as to the methods of handling and storage of the lubricants. This is a very important factor from the standpoint of contamination.

Still another item to warrant the justification of a lubrication department is that of providing the best possible lubrication at the lowest over-all cost. Good lubrication is necessary for efficient production, for good plant engineering and for minimized maintenance. Since it lowers costs, plant management should insist on a lubrication department as a "must" and should take full advantage of it. However, a department such as this will prove an efficient asset only as long as its recommendations are carried out and its importance realized.

The technical knowledge required for lubrication engineering is very diversified and includes all phases of engineering. A lubrication engineer has to feel at home in many fields of science. He must be familiar with chemistry, chemical engineering and metallurgy. He must know some physics and considerable mechanical engineering. He must be familiar with mathematics, business law, labor relations, personnel handling and administration. Movement is now afoot to set up a definite educational program in our engineering universities throughout the country so that in the future people interested in this line of work may obtain a degree in lubrication engineering.

To head up a lubrication department in a plant, a man should be selected who has had wide experience in the industrial lubrication field. He should be directly responsible to a plant executive, preferably the plant manager. The position of lubrication engineer and the department he heads must be on a par with any other operating department in the organization in order to insure economical and steady production. Too many executives in the past were prone to consider a lubrication department as just another item of expense rather than what it really is, the lile line of their plant.

If the plant is large enough to justify it, the lubrication department can be co-ordinated into several operating units or divisions, each headed by a lubrication foreman. Under this system, it is necessary that each unit have its own stockroom and repair shop. In a set up such as this, a plant lubrication engineer would hold a directing position, with all division lubrication foremen reporting directly to him and he would maintain a position comparable with that of other department heads.

However, when the size of the plant does not warrant such an extensive department, it can be altered so that it will best serve the needs of the plant concerned. For example, in a very small plant where one man handles the lubricants and performs all the tasks of lubrication, he could work in conjunction with the plant engineer and purchasing agent. Actually, the number of trained lubrication men required to maintain good lubrication will be less than the number of men used in a hit-and-miss system. Because of "specialists" on the job, higher efficiency will result; thus, you will have better lubrication at an over-all reduced lubrication cost.

The entire personnel of the lubrication department should be selected with the utmost care. The rate of pay from the top to the bottom should be on a par with that of any other department when you consider how important a cog it is in the wheel of production. Although not directly responsible for producing the products, the work performed has a direct bearing on the production costs through the amount of maintenance work and the down-time of the equipment.

The cost of good lubrication is small compared to the cost of excessive maintenance brought on by poor lubrication and the lowered rate of production thus ensuing. It is to the best interests of industry to spend a little to save a lot.

Abstracted from *The Houghton Line*, house organ of E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Adequate Lighting—Its Value To The Mill

By C. J. MACK

WITH few exceptions, textile mills are definitely interested in proper "see-a-bility" at working levels in order to offset possible lost-time accidents, as well as be assured of top-grade cloth, yarns and finishes. At the same time, the mills are interested in the general appearances of their various rooms and working areas. Combining the working level efficiencies with the decorative appearance of their different departments is desirable but, foremost in the consideration should be the light efficiency at the working levels.

The Illuminating Engineers Society has compiled a pamphlet covering many different situations, including suggested footcandle levels for various operations in textile mills. This pamphlet makes the following suggestions:

COTTON MILLS:	Footcandle Maintained in Service
Opening, picking, carding and drawing	10
Slubbing, roving, spinning	20
Grading	100
Warping	30
Beaming and slashing	
Gray goods	20
Denims	100
Inspection	
Gray goods (by hand)	50
Denims, rapid moving	200
Tying-in and weaving	50
Drawing-in (by hand)	100

In this pamphlet the suggested footcandle power for working levels also cover operations in various departments of mills handling nylon, rayon and woolen goods.

Proper footcandle power at working levels makes it possible for the older employee to get excellent results, eliminates considerable fatigue among all the employees, assures the mill of a better average of high grade production, eliminates many hazards resulting in lost-time accidents, and puts the mill in the category of "a nice place to work."

Another angle of adequate lighting, overlooked by many mills, is that which affects the offices in the mills. The offices, usually in a separate building, house the cost, payroll and general clerical employees. There is very little possibility of lost-time accidents in the offices. However, there is a high percentage of lost-time because of illness brought on by colds, especially throughout the Fall and Winter months. Many mills have installed special-type lamps which cut down this condition up to 90 per cent. For instance, one mill office installed these lamps and, over a period of six years, not one employee lost time because of colds. Other conditions may have contributed to the results. Nevertheless, the mill claims it was because of these special lamps installed in the offices. In the not too far future, and after proper lighting, affecting production, has been installed, many mills will look into the possibilities of these special lamps in the production departments to combat other than accident lost time.

Hold First Plant Maintenance Show

The huge public auditorium in Cleveland, Ohio, was the scene Jan. 16-19 of the first national Plant Maintenance Show. Concurrently with the show, the first major conference on plant maintenance was conducted under the sponsorship of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Society for the Advancement of Management.

The entire program for the event was designed for the enlightenment of those whose job it is to keep industrial plants operating at peak efficiency. The importance of plant maintenance and engineering was emphasized at the conference on plant maintenance when one speaker revealed that there are some industries today whose maintenance costs are as high as 80 per cent of the total production costs.

Among exhibitors at the show were Bradley Washfountain Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Eriez (Pa.) Mfg. Co.; The Felters Co., Boston, Mass.; Graton & Knight Co., Worcester, Mass.; Oakite Products, Inc., New York City; Alemite Division of Stewart-Warner Corp., Chicago, Ill.; G. H. Tennant Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Truscon Laboratories Division of Devoe & Raynolds Co., Inc., Detroit, Mich.; and U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co., Providence, R. I.

Foster Host To Mill Men At Bowl Game

Foster Machine Co. of Westfield, Mass., was host to a number of its textile mill friends and customers in the Columbus, Ga., area Dec. 31 at the annual Peanut Bowl football game which this year matched Westfield High School, winner of the western Massachusetts football championship, with Glynn Academy of Brunswick, Ga. W. C. Chisholm, president of Foster Machine Co., was official representative of the mayor of Westfield at the festivities.

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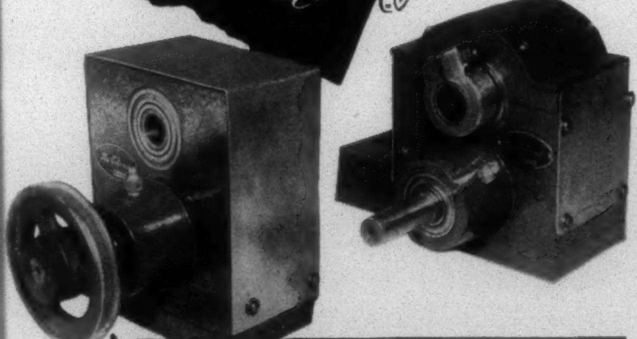

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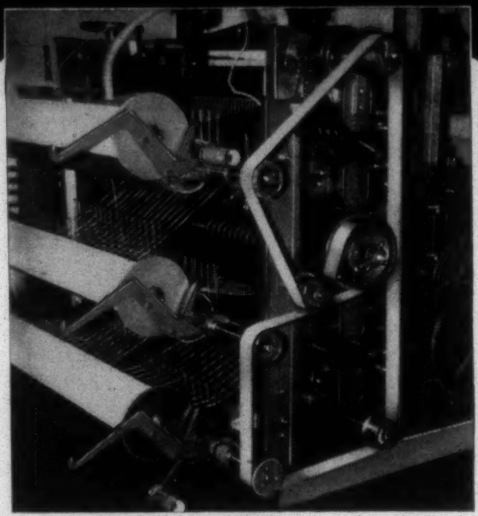

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Electronic Device For Loom Being Developed

It is reported that a Canadian firm is developing an electronic loom device which is said to considerably increase machine efficiency. Until a complete working installation is set up, details of the machine and its manufacturer are being withheld, but reliable sources report that models have been observed by a few machinery men and patents have been applied for.

Any type of loom that uses the shuttle to weave the yarn through the shed can be converted to this operating principle, it is stated. During the cycle of operation, the shuttle does not at any time come in contact with any part of the machine. Picker sticks are eliminated, and the operation is said to be practically noiseless. Production in weave material includes gauge, worsted and carpet types, and, in addition, it is claimed the machine can be timed to adapt for jacquards.

1949 Developments Reviewed By G. E.

A summary of General Electric's annual review of electrical and allied developments, recently distributed by the firm, describes a number of items of interest in the textile industry.

In the field of small and medium motors, according to the review, the year 1949 showed a trend toward packaged equipment, with the integrated, factory-assembled generator, motor and control in one case ready for connection. Such "packaged power," it stated further, saves valuable floor space, cuts down on installation time and expense and eliminates the need for complicated control stations.

A new line of manual starters for motors up to 7½ h.p., the G. E. review reveals, includes open and general-purpose enclosed switches for pushbutton or toggle operation in two, three or four-pole forms. Toggle-operated switches also were made available in 1949 for moist, dustladen, or hazardous atmospheres, as well as for textile-loom service.

The lack of suitable means for detecting faulty shuttle flight while the shuttle is still in the warp and before it reaches the end of its flight was described as the chief factor which has been holding back increased speed of weaving looms above the present-day level. The G. E. review states, however, that in co-operation with Crompton & Knowles Loom Works there has now been developed an electronic shuttle detector which, in conjunction with dynamic braking control, has been successfully applied to large felt looms to ascertain when a faulty shuttle flight occurs and to stop the loom before there is resulting damage to the fabric.

Measurement of yarn tension under true spinning conditions is provided by a new tensiometer, it was stated, which is useful in studying the many factors affecting yarn tension such as size and condition of travelers, ring rail position, diameter of yarn package, and spindle speed. The tensiometer is expected to become a vital instrument in textile research and development work.

Concerning trends in lighting, the review reveals that developments in 1949 seemed to emphasize a growing acceptance of continuous-row installations using fixtures equipped with eight-foot instant-starting slimline lamps; a greater desire to design lighting systems for minimum glare; and a growing awareness of fluorescent-lamp colors and their application.

Two new slimline fluorescent lamps, 1½ inches in diameter and four and six feet long, were produced as companions to the eight-foot lamps of the same diameter, it was stated. These lamps are for instant-start operation, have single-pin base construction and use standard push-pull slimline lampholders. Colors include white, 4,500 white and warm white. For industrial processing, two lamps were added to the line of infrared lamps. One is a 500-watt, globe-shaped lamp, representing an increase of 125 watts over the previously most powerful lamp of its type. The second, a 375-watt lamp, has a heat resistant bulb and self-contained reflector.

The complete review will be published in the January, 1950, issue of *General Electric Review* and galley proofs of complete sections of the longer review are available on request to the company.

Carolinians Patent Improved Bobbin

Among recent patents issued to Carolinians, according to Paul B. Eaton, was Patent No. 2,463,166, to C. W. Geier and A. L. Joslin of Robbins, N. C., on an improved bobbin having a butt portion with spaced rings therearound, and having a yarn receiving portion, and having a cylindrical portion disposed between the butt portion and the yarn receiving portion, which cylindrical portion has a diameter greater than the diameter of the yarn receiving portion of the bobbin. This cylindrical portion is also of substantially the same diameter as the butt portion. The butt portion of the bobbin is provided with a hollow metallic bushing which gives added weight to the butt portion so that the point of balance of the bobbin when filled with yarn is disposed at a point along the cylindrical portion, thereby preventing the bobbin from tilting and allowing its yarn to chafe against an adjacent object, as the butt portion of the bobbin and the cylindrical portion support the entire weight of the yarn without the bobbin tilting in any manner to chafe the yarn.

Burlington Mills Donates Loom To School

Announcement is made of the donation of a 40-inch Model X Draper loom to the North Carolina Vocational Textile School, Belmont, by Burlington Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C. This is the second loom donated the school by this company within the past six months. A C-4 loom for a jacquard head was donated last August. Within the past 12 months, the enrollment in the weaving and designing department has increased about 50 per cent, so additional training stations are needed. The gift of both of these looms have served a very needy purpose and are appreciated.

The North Carolina Vocational Textile School is a state institution, operated under the Department of Public Instruction, and all of its funds come from the State Budget Bureau. It is a rather long and slow process to get funds for new equipment, so gifts such as Burlington Mills have just made, speed up considerably acquisition of needed new equipment.

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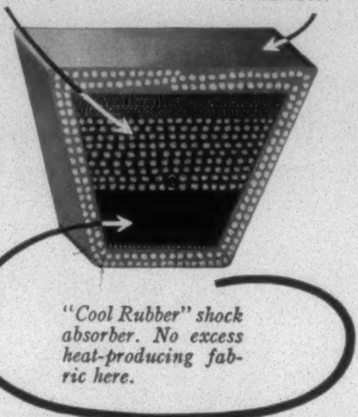

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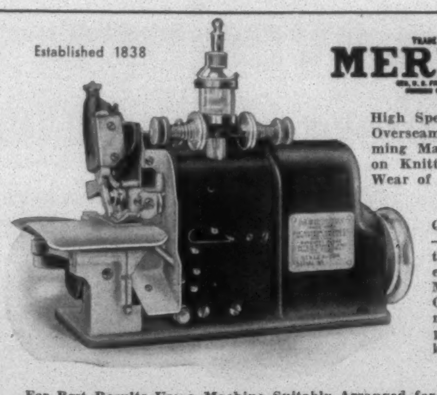

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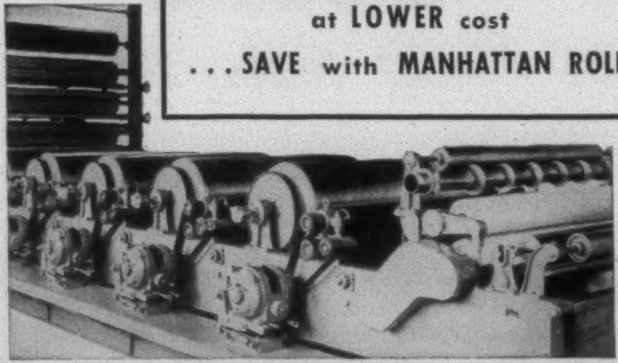

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Scientific control of the synthetic rubber compounds insures the uniformly correct surface texture and durability, cushion and friction co-efficients. It makes Daycos oil-proof, static-proof, weather-proof, and unaffected by hard ends. One-piece construction does away with laps or splices that tear the sliver. Daycos won't groove, hollow out, flatten or distort. They resist eyebrowing, even after repeated buffings. Handle synthetics, blends, cottons.

Dayco Roll Coverings are made by textile specialists, in the heart of the textile industry at Waynesville, North Carolina. You can win in today's cost-conscious market when you spin with Daycos. Their money-saving advantages are proved under actual mill conditions, both in the field and on Dayton's own spinning frames. Write: *The Dayton Rubber Co., Textile Division, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.*

Dayton Rubber

Promotions, Resignations, Honors, Transfers, Appointments, Elections, Civic and Associational Activities

PERSONAL NEWS

W. A. Craven has been named to succeed D. A. Gryder as manager of the Burlington Mills Corp. spun weaving division. Mr. Craven has been with the firm since 1936, and makes his headquarters at Greensboro, N. C. Promoted to vice-presidents of Bur-Mil were Mr. Gryder, Gen. James L. Frink, Robert A. Gilliam, W. Bailer Sellers and John Harden. Mr. Gryder is responsible for over-all direction of the spinning, spun weaving and Cramerton divisions; General Frink continues in charge of engineering and purchasing; Mr. Gilliam is in charge of the firm's research and development program; and Mr. Harden is its director of public relations. . . . W. I. English has been named head of the engineering department.

Cornelius Lucas, with Hermas Machine Co. at Hawthorne, N. J., for the past 30 years, has retired from duties as general manager and secretary of the firm and has been succeeded as general manager by Harry S. Haney. . . . Robert Simpson recently celebrated his 25th anniversary as a member of the Hermas sales staff.

Pictured at left is Carroll A. Campbell, who this month joined the Southern district of New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co. as directing head of the firm's new loom lubricant division. Mr. Campbell was at one time superintendent of the Woodside Mills plant at Fountain Inn and Simpsonville, S. C., and more recently superintendent for Woodside at Liberty, S. C. He is making his headquarters at Greenville, S. C.

J. B. Tollison has resigned as assistant superintendent of the Burlington Mills Corp. rayon weaving plant at Newton, N. C., to become a plant superintendent for Drayton Mills at Spartanburg, S. C.

P. B. Lewis, formerly superintendent of the Aberdeen (N. C.) Division of Robbins Cloth Mills, Inc., has been named manager of the plant succeeding C. H. Asheley, resigned.

William J. Brooks recently was appointed production supervisor of the Valway Plant of Callaway Mills Co. at LaGrange, Ga. Prior to his recent appointment he was employed in the dyehouse at Valway. A native of Red Springs, N. C., Mr. Brooks is a graduate of the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College.

William B. Thomas, formerly general manager of Gold-Tex Fabric Corp. at Rock Hill, S. C., recently assumed new duties as superintendent of Mooresville (N. C.) Mills. A graduate of Wake Forest College and a former professional baseball player, Mr. Thomas' previous textile connections include Dan River Mills and Pacific Mills. . . . Lloyd Lawing, recently promoted to overseer in the C-5 weave room on the third shift at Mooresville Mills, has invented a new part for the looms which is now being used in experiments.

Max A. Parrish, personnel director of Firestone Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C., is Gastonia chairman of the 1950 March of Dimes campaign which opened Jan. 16.

John Doehla, employee of Goodyear Clearwater Mills at Cedartown, Ga., has been awarded a diamond-studded pin and $100 in cash for having completed 25 years of continuous service with the company. Mr. Doehla, overseer of the weaving room, has worked with Goodyear in Cedartown for the past 15 years, coming to Cedartown from New Bedford, Mass. The 25-year service pin was presented to Mr. Doehla by Superintendent P. D. Ostrander in the presence of the supervision and office force.

William Harold Burgess, safety supervisor at the Martinsville, Va., plant of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., last month celebrated his 20th year with the firm.

D. M. Bridges, who has been in Ponce, Puerto Rico, for the past eight months engaged in starting the card room for Textron Puerto Rico, has returned to the United States and is making his home at present in Greenville, S. C.

L. V. Andrews, superintendent of Cedartown (Ga.) Yarn Mills, recently was re-elected to a four-year term as a City Commissioner of Cedartown, having previously served an 18-month term.

Charles H. Conner, Jr., for the past three years connected with the district sales office of American Viscose Corp. in Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 1 assumed new duties as Southeastern sales manager of the corn products department of Anheuser-Bush Co. Mr. Conner will specialize in starches and dextrines for the textile and paper industries.

Lester Martin has been elected president and Shepard H. Spies executive vice-president of Consolidated Textile Co., Inc., New York. All other officers were re-elected. The firm operates plants at Lynchburg, Va., and Shelby, N. C.

Maurice Stanley, chairman of the board of Fafnir Bearing Co., has been named to the board of directors of the American Standards Association to represent the Anti-Friction Bearing Manufacturers Association. He will serve a three-year term. . . . R. Oakley Kennedy, formerly vice-president of Cluett, Peabody & Co., has been re-elected member at large for the next three years by the association.

Dr. George Zinzalian, left, has been appointed sales manager of the technical products division for E. F. Drew & Co., Inc. Dr. Zinzalian has been connected with the Drew organization for over 16 years, serving in important capacities including supervision of production, product development and research at the Boonton, N. J., plant. He will make his headquarters at the general offices of the firm at 15 East 26th Street, New York City.

Gadsden E. Shand, Jr., head of Shand Engineering Sales Co. of Columbia, S. C., recently became associated with Material Handlers, Inc., of Charlotte, N. C., and will represent that company in South Carolina. Mr. Shand will continue to operate Shand Engineering Sales Co. as associates of Material Handlers, Inc.

E. J. Colerick, formerly head office representative in the lubricant department of Shell Oil Co., has been transferred to the Charlotte, N. C., office as a district salesman. Mr. Colerick, who joined Shell in 1947, previously was connected with U. S. Rubber Co. and the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot as a textile technologist.

H. Manley Forrester, formerly superintendent of weaving at the Cornelius, N. C., plant of Frank Ix & Son Corp., has joined Snap-On Tools Corp. of Charlotte, N. C., and has been appointed textile tool consultant for the state of South Carolina. . . . F. Hadley Stephens, Jr., of Charlotte, previously connected with Glenn L. Martin Corp. in Baltimore, Md., has joined Snap-On Tools Corp. as textile tool consultant for North Carolina.

I. M. Goree has resigned as secretary-treasurer and a board member of American Yarn & Processing Co., Mount Holly N. C. Named to replace him were Lewis E. Chittum as treasurer and director, and Frank H. McKinney as secretary. Mr. Chittum comes to his new post after previously having been connected with Monitor Controller Co. of Braintree, Mass., and A. M. Pullen & Co. of Greensboro and Raleigh, N. C.; accounting firm. Mr. McKinney has been connected with A.Y.P. for five years and formerly was assistant secretary and assistant treasurer. He will continue to serve as assistant treasurer.

Walter F. Griffith has joined the sales staff of Charlotte (N. C.) Leather Belting Co. Mr. Griffith will cover the South Carolina territory, making his home in Greenville, S. C.

Ward Delaney, who resigned recently as president of the Institute of Textile Technology at Charlottesville, Va., has been appointed executive director of the Oscar Johnston Cotton Foundation. The foundation was established in 1948 in honor of Oscar Johnston of Scott, Miss., founder of the National Cotton Council and president of the organization from 1939 to 1948.

Charles Engers, traffic manager for Dixie Mercerizing Co. at Chattanooga, Tenn., completed 30 years of service with the firm Jan. 20.

Recent faculty promotions at New Bedford (Mass.) Textile Institute follow: George Walker, from principal to president; John E. Foster and Francis Tripp, from head textile school instructors to professors; Fred Beardsworth, Edward H. Cloutier, James L. Giblin, Thomas H. Gourley and Frank Holden, from head textile school instructors to associate professors; John C. Broadmeadow and Edmund J. Dupre, from textile school instructors to associate professors; Adam Bayreuther, Louis Pacheco, Jr., and Antone Rodil, from textile school instructors to assistant professors.

Dr. Karl K. Fischer, formerly associated with the Institute of Textile Technology at Charlottesville, Va., has joined the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, where he will conduct studies on the surface chemistry and rheological properties of industrial materials.

W. W. Lufkin, sales manager of Dan River Mills, Inc., Danville, Va., recently was made a vice-president of the firm.

J. S. Kenrick, who joined Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., Chester, Pa., in 1929, has been named vice-president in charge of sales development and research on the firm's line of natural, bleached, dyed and mercerized yarns. His duties will be to co-ordinate sales with manufacturing programs, as well as temporarily to continue servicing larger accounts in the Philadelphia area, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and New Jersey.

R. W. Baker has been elected secretary and J. J. Hinds treasurer of Gastonia (N. C.) Combed Yarn Corp., filling vacancies created by the recent death of Clyde C. Armstrong. Mr. Baker previously was office manager and Mr. Hinds was general superintendent. . . . Jules Witten, purchasing agent, was elected a vice-president of the firm and Robert J. Gurney, president, was re-elected.

Erwin R. Lehman of Lanett, Ala., vice-president in charge of industrial relations for West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co., recently

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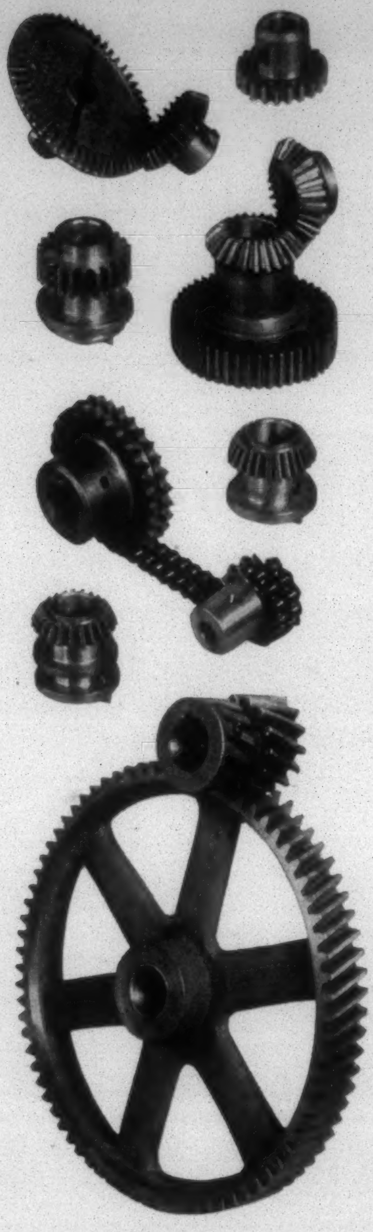

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Grady Gilbert, Box 342, Concord, N. C.
Jack Gibson, 900 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.

WILLIAM A. KARL (*right*), president of Firestone Textiles, is congratulated by Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., chairman of Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., as he celebrates his 30th anniversary with the company. Mr. Karl, a native of New Bedford, Mass., joined the Firestone organization in 1919 following his graduation from the New Bedford Textile Institute. He is in charge of textile plants at Gastonia, N. C., and Bennettsville, S. C., and heads up the textiles division of Firestone.

was appointed a regional public relations chairman of the Associated Industries of Alabama.

Saul F. Dribben, president of Cone Export & Commission Co. of New York and vice-president of Cone Mills Corp. of Greensboro, N. C., recently was elected president of Congregation Emanu-El of the City of New York.

Ed Lipscomb, director of sales promotion and public relations of the National Cotton Council, Memphis, Tenn., took office Jan. 2 as a member of the board of directors of the Public Relations Society of America. He will serve for one year.

Ralph M. Allaire has been elected a vice-president of Taylor, Pinkham & Co. and has been appointed sales manager of the company's Utica-Mohawk products. He has been connected with the firm and its predecessors, Taylor, Clapp & Beall, for 34 years. Mr. Allaire is also a vice-president and a director of Gambrill & Melville Mills Co. of Bessemer City, N. C.

Preston David has been promoted to assistant superintendent, second shift, of dyeing and finishing at the Trion, Ga., plant of Riegel Textile Corp. He succeeds Robert Hentz, who resigned to accept a position with Acorn Refining Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, which firm he will represent in the Chattanooga, Tenn., area. Replacing Mr. David as overseer of dyeing and finishing on the second shift is Maxwell Ferguson, previously assistant overseer. . . . Robert Allen has been promoted to assistant overseer of carding in the gray mill at Trion.

Robert T. Stevens, chairman of the board of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., recently was named chairman of the board of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and Federal Reserve Agent for 1950.

Leroy C. Stewart, formerly head of the Washington office of Dow Chemical Co., has been placed in charge of the firm's new sales office at 161 Spring Street, N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

James Brown, for several years superintendent of Renfrew Bleachery (Abney Mills), Travelers Rest, S. C., has been appointed assistant manager of the plant, succeeding the late James Balloch. The new superintendent is Creighton D. Griggs, formerly superintendent of dyeing at the Fairforest Co. finishing plant, Spartanburg, S. C. John I. Smith is manager of Renfrew.

John F. Kidde, president of Walter Kidde & Co., Inc., Bellville, N. J., has been elected a director of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Brig.-Gen. Letcher O. Grice and Col. John J. Madigan, commanding general and executive officer, respectively, at the New York Quartermaster Procurement Agency, have been transferred in the same capacities to the Jeffersonville (Ind.) Quartermaster Depot. . . . Col. Robert A. Howard, QMC, has been designated acting commander at New York until the appointment of a new commanding general.

H. E. Millson has been appointed an assistant director of the application research department of Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Co., and will be in charge of the dyes technical evaluation section. . . . Dr. T. F. Cook has been appointed an assistant director of the application research department in charge of the newly created products application section for the study and formulation of dyes, finishes and pigments for new uses and the investigation of new and better application methods.

Charles A. Cannon of Kannapolis, N. C., president of Cannon Mills Co., has been elected a member of the board of trustees of Duke University, Durham, N. C.

Marvin English, a baseball and basketball star at Newberry (S. C.) College for the past several years, has been named athletic and recreational director for Victor-Monaghan Co. at Greer, S. C.

Daniel M. Magee has been appointed selling agent for Velon yarn by the Firestone Plastic Co. of Pottstown, Pa. He will make his headquarters at the firm's New York offices in the Empire State Building.

Karl Robbins, who founded Colonial Mills, Inc., in 1927, has been elevated to the newly-created position of chairman of the board of directors. Succeeding him as president is Edward A. Werner, with the firm since 1932. Three new vice-presidents are Murray Kramer, Sam Kramer and Joseph Jones; William P. Saunders is now executive vice-president and Edgar Robbins is assistant secretary. Mr. Saunders makes his headquarters at Robbins, N. C., where he manages the firm's main manufacturing plant as well as those at Aberdeen and Red Springs, N. C., and Clarksville, Va.

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OBITUARIES

Frank G. Boye, 58, of Summit, N. J., a director and general manager of United States Testing Co., Hoboken, N. J., died Dec. 22 of a heart attack while on the way to his office. Mr. Boye was connected with the firm for more than 30 years. Surviving are his wife, a son and a daughter.

Howard C. Hatch, 42, chief chemist of Chatham Mfg. Co., Elkin, N. C., died Jan. 2 at his home in Elkin after suffering a heart attack. A native of Lawrence, Mass., and a graduate of Lowell (Mass.) Textile Institute, Mr. Hatch had been connected with Chatham since 1935. Surviving are his wife, two sons, three brothers and one sister.

Walter Hogg, 77, former president of Dallas (Tex.) Cotton Mills, died Dec. 30 at his home in Dallas. Mr. Hogg left Dallas Cotton Mills in 1938 to organize his own company, Walter Hogg Cotton Industries of Dallas, manufacturers of cotton goods. Surviving are his wife, a daughter and a sister.

Edward H. Jones, 82, veteran textile man who is credited with being the originator of the back-filled sheet, died Dec. 29 at his home in Glen Ridge, N. J. At the time of his death he was connected with Schindel-McDaniels Co., Inc., and previously with Pelzer Mfg. Co. and the old firm of H. B. Clarlin Co. His wife and a daughter survive.

John Adger Law, 80, of Hendersonville, N. C., prominent Southern industrialist, banker and philanthropist, died Dec. 19 at a hospital in Hartford, Conn. He became ill and was taken to the hospital Dec. 6 while visiting in East Windsor, Conn., with Mrs. Law. Mr. Law was a native of Spartanburg, S. C. In 1900 he organized Saxon Mills and was its president and treasurer until he retired. He held similar positions with Chesnee (S. C.) Mill. Mr. Law was considered as one of the South's outstanding textile pioneers and served as director of numerous trade associations and textile institutions. He retired four years ago.

Robert Lee Nowell, 84, cotton buyer for more than 50 years and well known in textile circles, died recently at his home in Monroe, Ga.

Henry McDaniel Pitts, 57, a member of the board of directors of Crown Cotton Mills at Dalton, Ga., and also cotton buyer for the plant, died recently at a hospital in Atlanta, Ga.

Henry R. W. Smith, 73-year-old Philadelphia, Pa., textile executive, died Dec. 25 at a hospital in Philadelphia after an illness of several months. Associated with William E. Hooper & Sons Co., cotton duck manufacturers, for 53 years, Mr. Smith was secretary and assistant treasurer of the company from 1917 until his death. The firm operates mills at Baltimore, Md. He was a former treasurer of German Worsted Mills at Passaic, N. J., and a former treasurer of the Cotton Duck Association. Surviving are his wife, a daughter and a sister.

Charles W. Strickland, Sr., 64, general traffic manager for Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., died Dec. 19 after an illness of two weeks. Mr. Strickland began his textile career in 1904 and joined Cone in 1914 after serving with Revolution Cotton Mills, Proximity Mercantile Co. and the Southern Railway. Surviving are his wife, a son, a daughter, and five brothers.

Will R. Swetnam, 55, manager of Luray (Va.) Textile Co., died Dec. 23 of a heart attack. Surviving are his wife, a daughter and two sisters.

Thomas B. Wallace, 93, former superintendent of Dunean Mill at Greenville, S. C., and Watts Mill at Laurens, S. C., died Dec. 29 at a hospital in Columbia, S. C. During his long textile career Mr. Wallace also worked in the historic Gregg Cottage Mill at Graniteville, Aiken County, S. C., and in mills at Columbus, Ga., Tallassee Falls, Ala., and Columbia, S. C. He was a member of the Southern Textile Association for many years and was a past president of the organization. Surviving are two daughters and two sons.

Robert I. Woodside, 76, prominent banker and business leader of Greenville, S. C., and a director of Woodside Mills, died Dec. 24 after an illness of several weeks. His wife survives.

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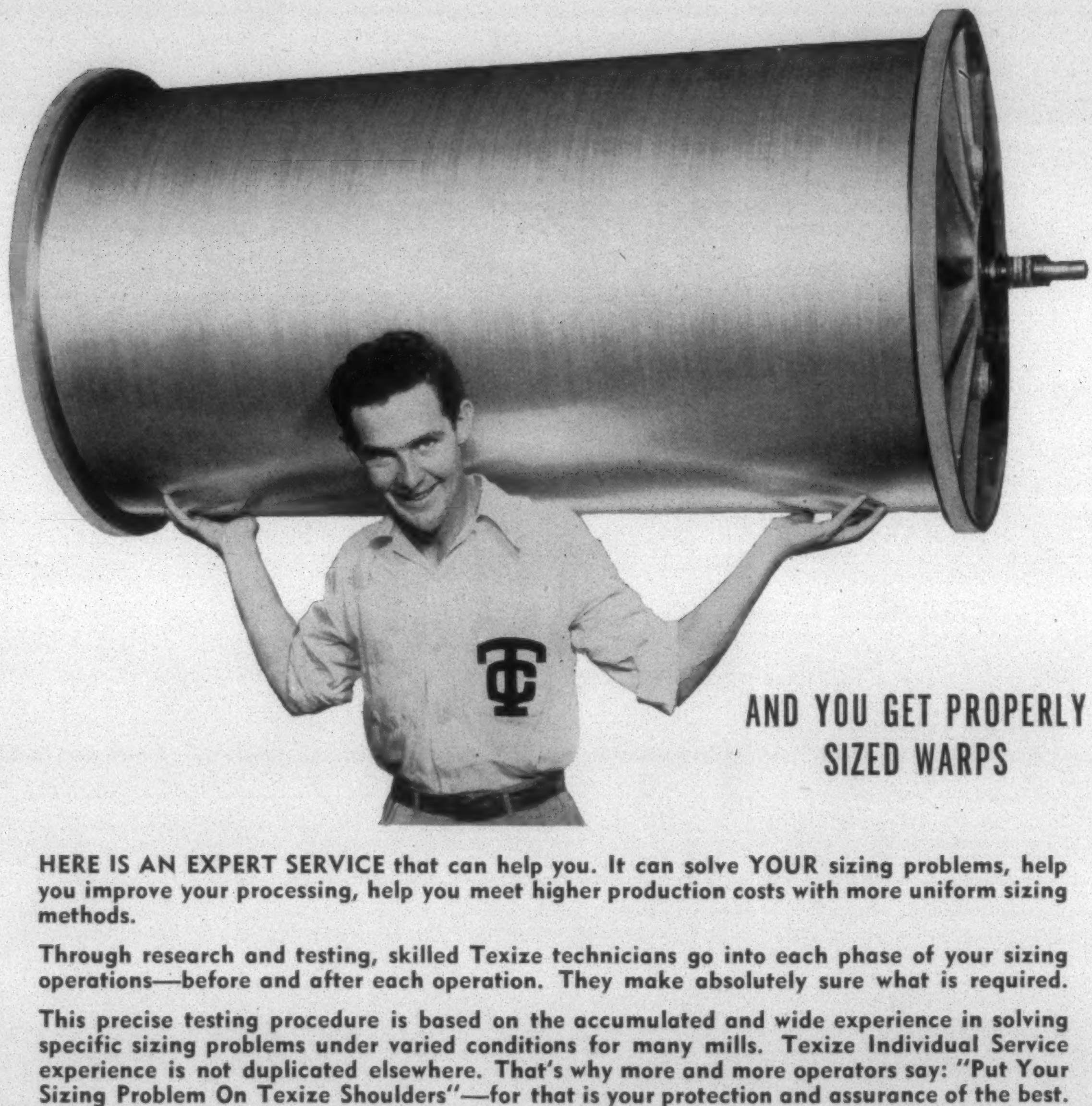

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MILL NEWS

CONSTRUCTION. NEW EQUIPMENT. FINANCIAL REPORTS. CHARTERS. AWARDS. VILLAGE ACTIVITY. SALES AND PURCHASES

HARTWELL, GA.—Textron Southern, Inc., has announced that contracts for its million dollar expansion program at its Hartwell, Ga., plant have been awarded to Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C. Work is already under way on the addition to the five million dollar Hartwell plant, which Daniel Construction Co. also built. This expansion program will add 20,000 square feet to the existing floor space, which already covers over three acres. It will increase the number of looms from 240 to 600, more than doubling the production capacity of this plant. Charles E. Daniel, president of the construction company, said the new building will be completed within three months. It will be used as a warehouse, releasing the present warehouse unit and shipping room for the installation of the additional looms.

CLINTON, S. C.—Construction of a new $200,000 office building for Clinton Cotton Mills is nearing completion and the structure probably will be ready for use about Feb. 15. The present office building will be converted into a mill clinic, with offices for the superintendent and personnel department.

OPP, ALA.—Mizell Memorial Hospital, dedicated to the memory of the late Charles Wesley Mizell, former Opp and Micolas Cotton Mills president, was opened here recently. Residents of Opp and the two mills raised about $250,000 of the building fund in campaigns led by Fred M. Lyons, treasurer of the mills, and R. S. Jeffcoat, vice-president.

SHAWMUT, ALA.—Traylor Construction Co. of LaGrange, Ga., has been awarded the contract for construction of a new building for the research division of West Point Mfg. Co. here. The one-story structure will cost about $190,000. Construction is to start immediately and the job calls for 190 working days.

NEWNAN, GA.—McIntosh Mills, which utilized about 17,760 spindles in the production of colored cotton yarns, is being liquidated and about 50 per cent of the machinery has been sold. It was the original intention of the holders to sell the buildings and machinery as a going concern, but unable to find a buyer it was decided to dispose of the property piecemeal.

STONEWALL, MISS.—Ground was broken recently for construction of a new weave building at Plant No. 8 of Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham, N. C. The new weave mill will be a two-story unit of steel, concrete and brick construction and fireproof. The new facility is expected to be ready for use by September. Construction is progressing satisfactory on another building, an addition to mill building No. 2, which will greatly increase operational facilities. The new construction is part of a long-range program of improvements underway at the plant. The mill has received a certificate of achievement for completing one full year without a lost-time accident. The safety award was presented to M. R. Harden, general manager of the plant, by U. D. Williams, assistant chief of safety engineering department of the United States Guaranty Co., donors, and Herman Grimes of the Meridian, Miss., office of U.S.F. & G.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—Sale of 195 houses comprising the Aleo Mfg. Co. mill village was completed last month. Aleo is a subsidiary of M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Appalachian Mills has discontinued its carding and spinning units but is continuing operation of its large knitting plant. Comer Machinery Co. of Atlanta, Ga., is liquidating the carding and spinning units and a total of 160 cards and 2,400 spindles will be sold along with all complementary equipment.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—It is reported that Pomona Mfg. Co., which utilizes about 25,000 spindles and 444 looms in the production of colored fabrics, is preparing to sell its machinery and real estate. Since the war the plant has been rebuilt and modernized. According to William Ockrant, president, who makes his headquarters at Cincinnati, Ohio, it had been planned to use the output of the mill for the export market, but this had been closed off because of the shortage of dollars and for that reason it has been decided to put the machinery and real estate up for sale. The mill village was sold in the Spring.

PATTERSON, N. C.—Valley Mills, Inc., with an authorized capitalization of $100,000, has been chartered. The new concern takes over operations of the former Patterson Mills, Inc., purchased for $28,100 last October. It is producing 14s to 20s single and plied carded sales yarns with 4,600 ring spindles and 1,100 twister spindles. M. G. McIntyre, vice-president, is in charge of operations, H. S. McIntyre is secretary-treasurer and S. K. Beal is president.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Referee Herbert Loewenthal Dec. 29 extended the time for further hearing on the case of Du-Court Mills, Inc., which operates a plant at Kings Mountain, N. C., after Harvey T. Mann, debtor's counsel, asked for an adjournment. Mr. Mann explained to the court that he and his client had "been confronted with a change of position by R.F.C.," from which it had been hoped to borrow funds to keep the business going. The concern previously had filed an amended Chapter XI plan which counsel had thought would be acceptable to R.F.C. conditions. The court set Jan. 20 for further proceedings.

PENDLETON, S. C.—Deering, Milliken & Co. has announced an interesting addition to its newly completed Excelsior Mill No. 4 here. This addition of a mezzanine floor is to provide space for the entire Deering, Milliken research laboratory and administrative units, from Greenwich, Conn. Actual construction of the mezzanine has been completed and transfer of the laboratory equipment is now in progress. This addition will provide space not only for the textile research laboratory, but also for the administrative unit connected with it, and thus will house the entire Deering, Milliken research trust. All key personnel, scientists, directors and laboratory experts will accompany this big research project to Pendleton.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—A proposal increasing pension benefits was made Dec. 22 by the Du Pont Co. to all employees. The proposal would increase company pension payments at all levels, without cost to the employee. In addition, it would set a $100-a-month total minimum retirement income including primary Social Security benefits at age 65 for employees of 25 or more years service. The proposal is a further modification of the Du Pont pension plan, which was established in 1904. Officials said that at present rates of pay a very large percentage of 25-year men retired over the next decade would receive more than $100 monthly in retirement income. "Average wages are now well above the scale that would require the use of the minimum pension provisions for age retirement under the proposed plan," it was noted.

LEXINGTON, N. C.—Frank Ix & Sons will begin partial operations at its new weaving mill here about Feb. 1, it is reported. The plant, when construction is completed, will have a floor space of 75,000 square feet and will employ about 300 at the start. When full operation is begun plans call for the

A BUCOLIC SCENE such as the one above is a bit unusual with an ultra-modern rayon mill in the background—but so is the story behind the scene. This twisting and weaving mill, the Gerrish Milliken Plant of Deering, Milliken & Co., serves as a backdrop for 159 white-face Herefords feeding on a new high protein grass-legume combination planted on the surrounding acres by the textile firm in a scientific experiment to assist Southern agriculture. In the operation of this farm, Minot K. Milliken, vice-president of the company, says "we hope to make a contribution to the new agricultural South, to keep pace with the part we are playing in the new industrial South."

operation of 600 looms and a throwing unit. The firm recently bought 360 Draper XD looms from Peerless Mills Co. of Pawtucket, R. I., which is being liquidated, and half of these looms will be set up at the Ix plant at Cornelius, N. C., and half at the Charlottesville, Va., plant. None are to go to the new Lexington plant which will be equipped with new Crompton & Knowles S6 looms.

GREENVILLE, S. C. — Piedmont Plush Mills, Inc., a $219,000 concern, was chartered recently to manufacture cotton yarns, plush and pile fabrics and textile fabrics. F. W. Symmes is president of the firm.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Charlotte Plas-Tex, Inc., with authorized capital stock of $100,000, has been chartered to weave plastic materials to be used for seat covers for automobiles and in the furniture and drapery trade. Incorporators are Charles Ponder, Sam Schwartz and Haywood Robbins.

HARTSVILLE, S. C. — Incorporation of existing facilities of Hartsville Print & Dye Works was accomplished last month. The firm's new charter authorizes it to manufacture, store, bleach, process and dye cloth and other textile products. J. J. Mowry is listed as president.

LINCOLNTON, N. C. — Rhodes-Rhyne Mfg. Co., capitalized at $315,000 and utilizing 7,864 spindles and 164 looms in the production of bedspreads and wide sheetings, has been sold to a group of investors headed by Kenneth Carroad of New York. Rhodes-Rhyne interests in Alabama were not involved in the transaction. The new owners plan to expand capacity by modernization of machinery as well as installation of new equipment. Mr. Carroad, the new president, announced that Iselin-Jefferson Co., Inc., has been appointed sole selling agent. New officers, in addition to Mr. Carroad, are James W. Cox, textile engineer, vice-president; H. Motley Whitman of Iselin-Jefferson Co., treasurer; Gunhilde R. Carroad, secretary; and Robert H. Gallagher, assistant secretary. William Summers will remain as plant superintendent and Alfred Spillman, who had managed the Rhodes-Rhyne New York Office, will join Iselin-Jefferson.

VALDESE, N. C.—Bids were to have been received Jan. 5 for construction of a dyehouse of approximately 45,000 square feet for Valdese Mfg. Co. Plans call for a two-story, reinforced concrete building with a full basement, providing space for a ten-kier operation and allowing for an additional ten kiers later. It will also contain a pump room, two conditioning rooms, dyeroom, drug room, mixing room, offices and an area for winding and twisting machinery. Architect-engineer for the project is Biberstein & Bowles of Charlotte, N. C.

ANNISTON, ALA.—Classe Ribbon Works, Inc., recently opened a New York office at 432 Fourth Avenue under the management of William F. Goedecke, former president of Burlington Mills Ribbon Corp. Burlington Mills Ribbon Corp. formerly served as New York sales agent for Classe prior to the opening of the new Classe office.

For additional Personal and Mill News, see "Before Closing Down"

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The 25th annual report of Burlington Mills Corp., mailed Jan. 3, records the largest unit sales volume in the history of the textile enterprise, Chairman of the Board J. Spencer Love points out in his letter to stockholders. Final figures for the company's 25th year of operation show consolidated net sales of $263,497,942, and net earnings of $18,218,360 which, after providing for preferrer dividends, are equivalent to $4.30 per common share. These results compare with consolidated net sales of $288,161,509, and net earnings of $31,219,943 for the 1948 fiscal year. After providing for preferred dividends, these earnings figure $7.53 per common share. Mr. Love, in commenting on the record unit sales volume, states that a portion of the increase was due to enlarged production facilities, but actually the decline in dollar volume of nine per cent was much more than fully accounted for by lower prices. "All our plants," the chairman of the board reports, "are now operating at close to capacity, and in spite of the return to seasonal buying patterns, it would appear that market and inventory conditions will warrant continuation of a reasonably full production rate for at least the next two or three months." Referring to the company's new capital program, the chairman notes that the history of Burlington Mills has been one of continually reinvesting surplus earnings in the most modern plants and equipment, explaining that it is only by staying in the forefront of these technical advances that it is possible to take full advantage of the continuing strides being made in all types of new and improved manufactured fibers. "Since the end of the war," he states, "Burlington has spent over $40,000,000 on improving and extending our plants, and the company has recently tentatively mapped out a three-year program involving an additional $40,000,000. To insure completion of this program, the company during the past year added $10,000,000 to its working capital through increasing its long-term indebtedness."

SPARTANBURG, S. C. — Drayton Mills, which has spent $1,500,000 during the past year and $4,000,000 in the last five years on various physical improvements to the plant, now plans to install new rayon warpers, add refrigeration to the card room air conditioning equipment, construct a new office building and enlarge its warehouse space.

ELIZABETHTON, TENN.—Under a plan approved by stockholders, North American Rayon Corp. will retain its corporate entity, but under a stock reclassification Beaunit Mills, Inc., now holds 99 per cent of North American's common stock as against 52 per cent previously.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—Plans for the construction of a new addition to Burlington Mills Puritan weaving plant at Fayetteville have been announced by J. C. Cowan, Jr., president of the textile concern. Construction on the addition will get underway immediately. It will be supervised by Burlington Mills' own engineering department. Preliminaries, including the moving of a residence, and other details are already underway. The new building will house an expanded weaving operation and will also make it possible for the Puritan plant to replace some of its older equipment with new and modern machinery that requires ground floor installation. Mr. Cowan said that the plant expansion will mean jobs for approximately 100 additional employees, increasing the plant payroll by more than $250,000 per year. The plant at the present time weaves spun suitings and shirtings and employs over 300 persons. Thus the payroll will be increased about one third. The Fayetteville addition is a part of the recently announced $40,000,000 Burlington Mills expansion program. Cost estimates on the Puritan building have not been completed.

ALEXANDER CITY, ALA.—As an estimated 4,000 persons looked on, two beauty queens were chosen in contests that highlighted the annual Christmas ball given here Dec. 17 by the Russell Mfg. Co. for its 2,-

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500 employees. Eleven young ladies, six representing different mills of the company and five from various grades in Russell School, made a lovely blend of colors as they marched across the stage of the school auditorium. The stage was decorated as an old colonial home, and the contestants were gowned as belles of the period. The annual Christmas celebrations given by the Russell Mfg. Co. were begun, according to President Thomas D. Russell, to show appreciation of the efforts and co-operation of the employees during the preceding 12 months. Reviewing activities of his company for the period, Mr. Russell said that the mills are continuing their modernization program. In 1948, a continuous dyeing process and loop drier were installed in the finishing plant, new knitting machines and new sewing machines were put into place, and laboratory equipment for quality and production controls installed. However, Mr. Russell is more pleased over start of construction on the new, $500,000 Benjamin Russell High School, which is expected to be ready for occupancy next Fall. Funds for the building, which honors the late textile pioneer of Alexander City and founder of the Russell concern, were contributed entirely by the Russell Mfg. Co., Avondale Mills of Sylacauga (whose Bevelle Plant is in Alexander City), and a few private citizens.

ASHEBORO, N. C.—A $500,000 recreation building for employees of Sapona Mfg. Co., throwing plant located at nearby Cedar Falls, was opened and put into use last month. The brick, tile and steel building contains a complete kitchen, bowling alleys, indoor swimming pool, meeting and social rooms and gymnasium-auditorium with capacity of 1,500 spectators.

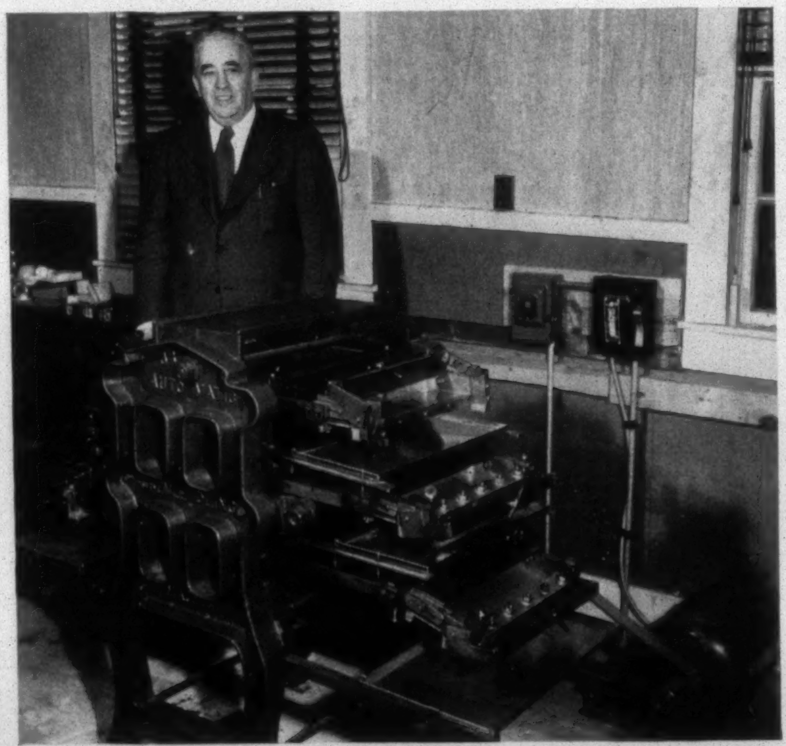
For The Textile Industry's Use

EQUIPMENT – SUPPLIES – LITERATURE

New York & New Jersey Further Expands Facilities

Falls L. Thomason, Southern manager of New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co., recently announced the establishment of two new Non-Fluid oil warehouses at Columbus, Ga., and Greensboro, N. C. Mr. Thomason states that the constantly increasing number of woolen mills, as well as other textile mills in the South, has doubled the demand for Non-Fluid oil and necessitated the broadening of service facilities.

J. A. Sorrells, Jr., has been transferred to the Non-Fluid oil Charlotte division to augment the popular free technical service department there. Mr. Thomason further reports that the new loom lubrication division, headed by Carroll A. Campbell, has proved to be an instant success. The one aim of the N. Y. & N. J. loom lubrication division is to assure mills better lubrication of looms . . . and to this end, its staff works in close co-operation with the leading loom manufacturers' engineers.



DOING THE WORK OF SIX MEN, this automatic machine recently installed by Jenkins Reneedling Co. of Gastonia, N. C., can reneedle six books for yarn combers in just one minute. Just one book reneedled by hand would require a workman two and a half minutes. Valued at more than $30,000, the machine was custom made by Joseph P. Correia, above, of New Bedford, Mass., who holds patent rights for its manufacture. Books—blocks of steel, precision machined with holes to receive hundreds of needles—are clamped to the open end of each tray. Trays are filled with loose needls. The machine, set in motion, oscillates at a high rate of speed, filling the books. *(Photo by Ennis Atkins.)*

Reeves Offers Motodrive In Fractional Horsepower Sizes

A smaller and more compact version of the popular Reeves Motodrive in fractional horsepower sizes is announced by Reeves Pulley Co., Columbus, Ind. Like the larger models of the Motodrive, these units combine motor, speed varying mechanism and reduction gears in one package. The horsepower sizes are one-fourth, one-third, one-half and three-fourths. Ratios of stepless speed variation within 10:1 are available for each size.

Designated as the 1000 Series of the Motodrive, these new units are as small in height as 9⅝ inches in horizontal position and 16⅞ inches in vertical position. This compactness offers many advantages in extending the benefits of accurate, stepless speed adjustability to machines where limitations of space and horsepower have made the application difficult or impossible before. The new fractional Motodrives incorporate all the sound engineering, rugged construction and accurate, dependable operation of the larger models. The units are merely smaller in size. A total of 24 different assembly combinations for vertical or horizontal floor mounting or horizontal wall mounting are available for each horsepower rating. The manufacturer offers complete information, with rating tables for easy selection of proper unit, in eight-page Bulletin No. M-4917.

Book By Joseph Leeming Tells Story Of Rayon

Rayon, written by Joseph Leeming of American Viscose Corp., and published by Chemical Publishing Co., Inc., 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., is a semitechnical book which summarizes in an interesting and readable style the principal facts about the properties, methods of manufacture and uses of rayon. The book, in addition to presenting a clear picture of the position of rayon in the present-day world of textiles, also tells the story of the research that led to the discovery of the first man-made fiber and of the important development work that achieved the commercial success of rayon materials.

An important feature of the book is a detailed glossary which gives concise but descriptive definitions of rayon fabrics, and of general terms used in the rayon industry. Clear photographs of the various manufacturing steps and of the typical rayon fabrics add to the instructive value of the book. Students and workers who wish to enter the textile field as well as the general public will find this volume a valuable addition to their library.

Passing Of Mill Village Is Told In New Book

The story of the breakup of an old Southern institution, the cotton mill village, is told in a new book, *Passing of the Mill Village*, written by Dr. Harriet L. Herring of the Institute for Research in Social Science of the University of North Carolina and published by the University of North Carolina Press. The author, a native North Carolinian, has done welfare work in a North Carolina cotton mill and personnel work in the textile industry in North Carolina and in Philadelphia, Pa. In her book she draws on her intimate knowledge of the industry and her contacts with its management to present an inside story of the mill village in the process of liquidation.

Two New Circulars Offered By General Dyestuff Corp.

General Dyestuff Corp., 435 Hudson Street, New York City, announces the release of the following new circulars: G-621—Algosol Blue 06B-CF; and G-631—Algosol Brilliant Violet 14R-CF.

Brochure On Lubrication Presented by Tide Water

"Lubricania," an attractive 20-page brochure outlining many problems that can be met and solved by proper lubrication, is currently being distributed to the trade by Tide Water Associated Oil Co. of New York. The brochure also lists the many industrial lubricants and other products manufactured and marketed by Tide Water. Branches of the firm are located at Boston, Mass., Charlotte, N. C., Pittsburgh, Pa., Philadelphia, Pa., Chicago, Ill., Detroit, Mich., Tulsa, Okla., Cleveland, Ohio, San Francisco, Calif., and Toronto, Canada.

Safety-Instruction Chart For Caustic Soda Handlers

A new caustic soda safety and instruction chart is now available through the Solvay Sales Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., for all persons and companies using or handling caustic soda. The chart contains suggestions for the protection of employees, precautions in unloading tank cars, how to handle frozen caustic in tank cars, and general first aid information. It is printed on heavy stock to withstand exposure, measures

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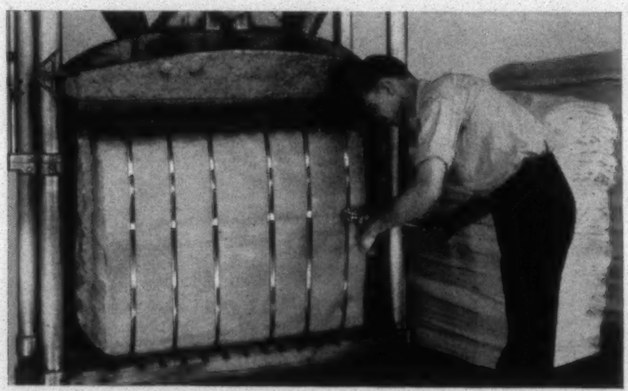

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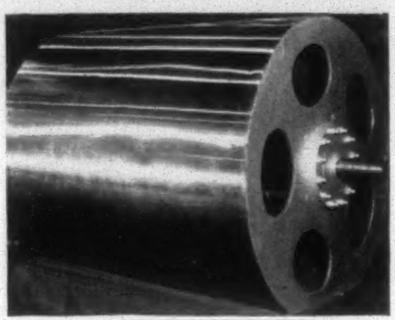
16½ by 23 inches, and is designed to be hung wherever caustic soda is handled. This is the third in a series of Solvay precaution charts, the first two covering chlorine and caustic potash. Any one, or all of the charts are available without obligation through the Solvay Sales Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., 40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

60-Inch Drying Cylinder Offered By S. Blickman



Pictured above is the stainless steel drying cylinder 60 inches in diameter used for high-speed drying of textiles, produced by S. Blickman, Inc., Weehawken, N. J. The stainless steel outer surface is highly polished and is welded to the end plate. An inner shell, concentric with the outer polished stainless surface, is also welded to the end plates forming a steam chamber for keeping the cylinder hot. The manufacturer also produces other drying cylinders in a variety of sizes. Included are high-pressure steam cylinders built to A.S.M.E. code specifications.

Comer-Whittier Is Now American Engineering

The name of Comer-Whittier Shops, textile machinery firm of Atlanta, Ga., has been changed to American Engineering Corp. American Engineering has its executive offices at 308 Ivy Street, Atlanta, and its plant at nearby Tucker, Ga. The concern was organized last year to produce a newly-developed ball bearing bobbin gear for the textile industry and to develop other improvements.

Potato Starch Producers Combine Sales Agencies

Joseph Morningstar, president of Morningstar, Nicol, Inc., of New York, and Anthony J. Gabriel, general manager of the New England Starch Co., potato starch manufacturers, announce that the former company has been appointed sales agent for the Houlton and Mars Hill, Maine, factories. This combines the sales of the New England Starch Co. plants with the Aroostook Potato Products Co., a subsidiary of Morningstar, Nicol, Inc. All mills covered by the sales arrangement are of modern design, equipped with complete factory control methods, so that this highest quality potato starch may be uniformly produced at all times. Both mills use European designed processing machinery and employ artesian well water for the washing processes.

The joint announcement points out that, for the first time, potato starch can now be offered in sufficient quantity to interest the largest textile mills. The sales consolidation was designed to effectively eliminate this situation. It has been estimated that about 80 per cent of all the high grade starch produced in Maine is made available to these fields of use by the new sales and servicing arrangement. The Morningstar sales staff, augmented by its subsidiary, Paisley Products, Inc., will provide additional sales and service throughout the country by the many Paisley sales offices located in principal cities.

New Rodney Hunt Brochure Features Tensitrol Washers

Rodney Hunt Machine Co. of Orange, Mass., manufacturer of textile wet finishing machinery, has published a new brochure devoted entirely to its Tensitrol washers. By means of working drawings, photographs, comparative cost tables, and on-the-job-test results, this publication presents for the first time a complete picture of the Rodney Hunt invention which "does to the tension in wet finishing what the ball bearing did to friction." The Tensitrol principle is described as a "variable traction of all the drive rolls on the fabric, the amount being determined automatically by the behavior of the cloth itself as it travels through the machine." In the preface it is reasoned that the current buyers' market should encourage textile manufacturers to lower costs in every practical way. The new booklet then goes about showing how Tensitrol machines can do not only that but in many cases pay for themselves in less than six months. A free copy may be obtained by qualified persons by writing on their company letterhead.

United States Testing Co., Esselen Corp. Are Merged

The integration of two of the leading scientific laboratories in this country, the United States Testing Co., Inc., Hoboken, N. J., and Esselen Research Corp., Boston, Mass., was announced last month by Allen L. Brassell, and Dr. Gustavus J. Esseler, presidents of the two organizations. On Jan. 1 the Esselen Research Corp. became the Esselen Research Division of the United States Testing Co., Inc., and will continue its operations in Boston under the direction of Dr. Esselen, its founder. Dr. Esselen has been appointed a vice-president of U. S. Testing.

This merger makes available to industry a unique combination of research personnel, facilities and experience, and it multiplies the scope and potentials of both organizations in basic and applied research for industry and government. Esselen Research Corp. was founded by Dr. Esselen, whose independent consulting practice dates back to 1921. Dr. Esselen is known throughout the scientific world as an authority on cellulose chemistry, and his associates in the Esselen laboratories constitute a group with wide experience in many fields of industrial chemistry and chemical engineering. Their services include new product development, product improvement, technical advice on patent and legal matters and economic surveys.

Sandoz Holds Preview On New Cuprofix Film

A preview of the new Kodachrome-sound movie, *Cuprofix—A Modern Aid to Improved Color Fastness,* produced by Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc., was held Nov. 22 before representatives of the textile press. The subject of the movie, Cuprofix, is a recently developed compound which when used as an after-treatment for selected direct dyes is said to improve the fastness of these dyes to washing, perspiration and water.

Film shot at the Abbeville, S. C., plant of Deering, Milliken Co. shows how Cuprofix is used in package dyeing of blended spun rayon and wool yarns. The manufacture of rayon gabardine shirting is followed from loose staple to finished cloth, after which it is shown being processed at the Clearwater Finishing Co., Old Fort, N. C., by the combined Cuprofix-resin method.

The film was made by Riverside Pictures on 16 mm commercial Kodachrome, and has a screen time of 21 minutes. Production took four months to complete, much of which time was spent filming mill operations. Musical effects were added, and Don Gardiner of the American Broadcasting Co. did the narration. The film is now available for presentation before any group interested in the manufacture or dyeing of cotton or rayon materials.

A & W Filling Feeder Is Described In New Folder

A & W Machine Co. of Charlton City, Mass., recently distributed to the industry its new folder describing its A & W filling feeder for Crompton & Knowles automatic bobbin changing looms. With this attachment, the folder states, the loom uses only two shuttles but the four cells of the magazine are in operation two for each shuttle; the filling from each pair of cells is taken alternately thereby the filling in the magazine is always used evenly. Edgar E. George, Professional Building, High Point, N. C., recently was appointed representative for A & W Machine Co. in the Southeastern states.

New Ion Exchange Process Gives High-Quality Water

Extraordinarily pure water—containing less than one part of ionic solids per 100 million parts of water—can now be produced by simple passage through a mixed bed of Amberlite ion exchange resins, it is announced by the resinous products division of Rhom & Haas Co. The new technique is said to permit complete removal of inorganic salts without deviation from chemical neutrality—pH 7.0. Other asserted advantages of the new mixed-bed process include: reduced costs of both equipment and regeneration; lower rinse requirements; uniform performance in intermittent service; and a sharp breakthrough at depletion of the bed.

The mixed-bed system, according to the men who developed it, has several advantages over conventional two-bed ion exchange systems. In the mixed-bed process, the solution to be treated is passed through an intimate mixture of Amberlite IRA-400 (hydroxyl form) and Amberlite IR-120 (hydrogen form). Such a mixed bed may be regarded as a multiple-bed deionization unit consisting of an infinite number of cation and anion exchange columns arranged alternately in a series. IR-120 is a strongly acidic cation exchange resin capable of adsorbing metallic ions from solution while releasing an equivalent amount of hydrogen ions. IRA-400 is a strongly basic resin which splits salts in an exactly opposite sense: that is, it adsorbs the chloride, sulfate, carbonate and other anions from solution, releasing an equivalent amount of hydroxyl ions.

Avisco Doubles Production Of Filatex Elastic Yarns

American Viscose Corp. has doubled its production of Filatex elastic yarns, as a result of increased demand, the firm reports. Filatex yarns are used principally in men's half-hose, swim suits, surgical stockings, foundation garments and hair nets. They have a latex core continuously produced by a unique patented process which results in such advantages as superior ageing properties.

The rubber core is made at the Fredericksburg, Va., plant of Avisco's Sylvania Division, and shipped to the Roanoke, Va., plant, where it is covered variously with rayon, nylon and cotton. The knitting trade is the larger consumer, but weaving mills are buying it in increasing quantities, chiefly for elastic satins. Uncovered core yarns are also sold both to these trades and to commercial rubber coverers. Sales and service of the Filatex Division are at the American Viscose Corp.'s general sales office, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.

Serving The Textile Industry

Gastonia Roller, Flyer & Spindle Co.

By DAVID CLARK, Editor

HEARING FAVORABLE REPORTS about an improved selvage sliver guide which had been put upon the market by Gastonia (N. C.) Roller, Flyer & Spindle Co., I paid a visit to their shop in Gastonia and met the president, J. B. McDonald.

Mr. McDonald (left), a cotton mill man of long experience, was overseer of carding at the Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga. He went from there to be superintendent of the Monticello (Ark.) Cotton Mills and later was superintendent of the Washington Cotton Mills at Tennille. Ga. Medley Mfg. Co. of Columbus, Ga., recognized his ability and experience in the card room by employing him as a specialist when they developed their precision drawing room.

When Medley Mfg. Co. purchased the stock of the Gastonia Roller, Flyer & Spindle Co. from C. E. Honeycutt and began to operate it as a subsidiary, F. B. McDonald was sent to Gastonia as president of the company and it has been very successful under his management.

Several years ago the firm developed a Plexiglas sliver guide which is dropped on the sliver between the front and second roll of a drawing frame and folds in the loose selvage. The loose outside fibers of the sliver, as it passes through drawing rolls, are good fibers but many of them by reason of being loose become detached and are dropped as fly. The sliver guide folds in the loose and thin edges of the drawing sliver and greatly reduces the amount of the fibers which are lost as fly.

The Plexiglas selvage guides would break at times and the broken glass in passing through the rolls would injure them and also cause sliver waste.

Mr. McDonald put the problem up to his son who had graduated from Duke University with a degree in physics and chemistry and he and another Duke graduate did research work and developed soft and flexible plastic which is difficult to break and which, because of its softness, will do no harm if it does pass through front drawing rolls.

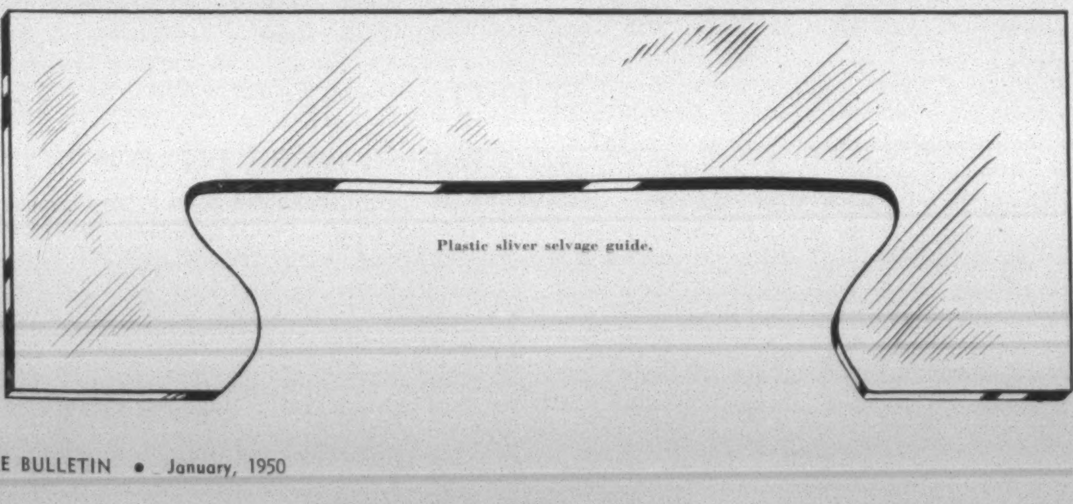
The new plastic sliver selvage guides sell for 50 cents each and are being purchased by many mills. They are dropped over the drawing sliver between the front and second roll and ride loose, that is they are not fastened to anything. They are made in several different sizes.

While I was at the plant, I asked Mr. McDonald to take me through, and I found it both busy and well equipped. The firm does many types of mill repair work but specializes in repairing and making new fluted steel rolls. They estimate they have repaired or furnished new steel rolls for over 40,000 joints.

I was especially interested in seeing in operation a machine, which the firm developed, which raises worn down flutes. If a hand is run along a fluted roller which has been used for a long time the worn down places can be felt. The machine raises the flutes at such places and then they are honed down to the correct size.

They were replacing a large number of copper twister rolls with stainless steel for mills twisting nylon. They also make gears, trumpets and aprons for drawing frames and completely rebuild frames.

Under the experienced management of F. B. McDonald the shop was turning out a large amount of work and had recently had to acquire space in another building in the same block.



Plastic sliver selvage guide.

Initial Plans For A.C.M.I. Convention

The new American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, formed last Fall through the merger of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association and the Cotton-Textile Institute, will hold its first convention March 30-April 1 at the Palm Beach-Biltmore Hotel in Palm Beach, Fla. An attendance of about 1,000 is expected at the event.

The program for the convention has not been completed but F. Sadler Love, secretary of the organization, reports that problems of national and international importance will be studied. The proposed Anglo-American mission to Japan will have returned to this country at that time and members will make a report on the situation in Japan.

A special train will be operated jointly by the Southern and Seaboard railway companies to transport members to the convention. Special cars leaving Danville, Va., at 8:35 o'clock the morning of March 29 will wait in Charlotte, N. C., until 5:45 o'clock that afternoon when the special will leave on the Southern tracks. The train will leave Columbia, S. C., at 8:50 o'clock in the evening and will arrive at West Palm Beach at 8:35 o'clock the morning of March 30. On the return trip, the train will leave West Palm Beach at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of April 1 and arrive in Charlotte at 7 o'clock Sunday morning, April 2.

South Carolina Belle Is Maid Of Cotton

The 1950 Maid of Cotton is Elizabeth McGee of Spartanburg, S. C. King Cotton's 12th fashion and goodwill ambassadress, but South Carolina's first Maid, the beautiful, 19-year-old brunette is a belle in the Old South tradition. Combined with her old-fashioned charm and graciousness, however, is a radiant personality that reflects a modern awareness and wide interests.

First alternate to the 1950 Maid is George Ann Hicks, a vivacious, blue-eyed beauty from Edmond, Okla. Like the Maid, the first alternate is 19 years old. The poised, attractive alternate is a sophomore at Oklahoma University. Second alternate is Emma Cain of Nashville, Tenn., a senior at Vanderbilt University. The brown-eyed, brown-haired coed is 20 years old.

The Maid and her alternates were selected from a group of 20 finalists representing 12 cotton-producing states. Competition was keen, and audience speculation ran high as to which one of the beauties would represent the cotton industry on the 40,000-mile trans-continental tour. But unanimous approval was indicated when Elizabeth McGee was picked by the judging committee as cottonland's girl of the year.

Maid Elizabeth is five feet six inches tall, and both judges and spectators agreed that she would make an ideal model for the glamorous all-cotton wardrobe the Maid wears on her tour. Clothes are a favorite hobby of the new Maid, and she hopes to do fashion merchandising or co-ordinating some day. "Only on a local basis, though," Elizabeth quickly pointed out. "I don't have any real career aspirations." She said that the cotton wardrobe she wears on the tour might possibly fit nicely into a trousseau next Fall.

Travel is nothing new to the Maid, who is scheduled to visit nearly 40 major cities in the United States, France, and England before her tour concludes in June. She has traveled Europe, spending most of her time in Italy. "I haven't seen very much of England and France, though," Elizabeth said, "and I am looking forward to the Maid's wonderful trip abroad." Her U. S. travels are not as wide as her travels abroad—Memphis is the furthermost "Western" outpost she has visited.

On Jan. 5, the Maid and her tour manager, Miss Bess Bess Green of the National Cotton Council, flew to New York City for a month's stay before the official beginning of the tour at Miami early in February. In New York, Elizabeth will be fitted for her fabulous cotton wardrobe by 30 famous designers, and she also will undergo radio, television, and modeling training in Harry Conover's well-known Career Girl course.

An action-packed schedule is planned for the 1950 Maid of Cotton. She will be in the limelight constantly during her six-month cotton odyssey. When she returns from her journey, Elizabeth will receive a smart new Ford convertible, awarded by the Memphis district Ford dealers as a tribute to the Maid's service in behalf of the cotton industry. The Maid of Cotton contest and tour are sponsored by the National Cotton Council, Memphis, Tenn., the Memphis Cotton Carnival, and the Cotton Exchanges of Memphis, New York, and New Orleans.

Linton Again Heads Textile Technologists

Dr. George E. Linton, dean of the textile department of the Fashion Institute, was installed as president of the American Association of Textile Technologists for a second term at the Jan. 4 meeting of the group in New York City. Newly-elected officers are Stephen S. Marks of *Daily News Record,* first vice-president, and George H. Hotte of A. M. Tenney Associates, second vice-president. Re-elected were Miss Bernice S. Bronner of the textile resin department of American Cyanamid Co., secretary, and Olen F. Marks of Industrial Rayon Corp., treasurer.

Elected to the board of governors for three years were Miss Irene Blunt, National Federation of Textiles; Leonard S. Little, textile service section of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., and Walter E. Scholer, American Viscose Corp. Miss Blunt and Mr. Scholer are present members of the board whose terms expire. Dr. A. Frank Tesi, W. T. Grant Co., was elected to the board to serve one year to fill the place of Mr. Hotte.

Incumbent governors who have two years more to serve are Ephraim Freedman of R. H. Macy & Co., Inc. Erb N. Ditton, Gotham Hosiery Co., Inc., and Richard Thomas Kropf, Belding Heminway Co., Inc. Members of the board who have one year more to serve are C. W. Bendigo, *Textile World,* and Julius B. Goldberg, J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc. Auditors for the association who will serve another term are: L. R. Burgess, Cone Export & Commission Co., Inc.; Miss Marie Antoinette Falcone, Associated Merchandising Corp., and Bernard Gutmann, Colonial Mills.

Fraternity Initiates 21 From N. C. State

Twenty-one top-ranking students in the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College have been initiated into the college chapter of Delta Kappa Phi, national professional textile fraternity. Principal goals of the society are to advance textile education and work toward higher standards in the profession.

The list of new members follows: Lex LaDue Basinger, Mooresville, N. C.; Hugh Irving Cash, Franklinton, N. C.;

Summey Maxwell Cauble, Belmont, N. C.; Bernard Leon Coleman, Radford, Va.; Max Dean Gilbert, Melvin Hill, N. C.; Sanford Oliver Gluck, New York City; Arthur Courteney Hayes, Raleigh, N. C.; Milton C. Henry, Rocky Mount, N. C.; Coy Hewett, Wilmington, N. C.; William Daniel Hicks, Oxford, N. C.; Frederick Wallace Jones, Raleigh; David Ray Lassiter, Mebane, N. C.; Letcher W. Monroe, Eagle Springs, N. C.; Clyde Johnnie Rhyne, Lincolnton, N. C.; Ashley B. Roberts, Henderson, N. C.; Harvey Harry Scheviak, Kenosha, Wis.; Joseph Albert Signoret, Mexico City, Mex.; Richard Barber Stevens, Asheville, N. C.; Austin Briggs Swallow, Pawtucket, R. I.; Albert Lincoln Woodington, Jr., Paterson, N. J.; and Emerson McBrayer Yelton, Rutherfordton, N. C.

Officers of the society are David E. King, Wilmington, N. C., president; James C. Suttles of Greensboro, N. C., vice-president; William E. Riggs of Greenville, N. C., secretary; Alphonse Amatruda of New York City, treasurer; John L. Mostiler of Spartanburg, S. C., sergeant-at-arms; John H. Scott of Gastonia, N. C., corresponding secretary; and William G. Halstead of Norfolk, Va., reporter.

Georgia Loses Tax Case Against Dan River

The State of Georgia Dec. 12 lost a tax suit against Dan River Mills which, if upheld on appeal to the State Supreme Court, could cost the state upwards of $10,000,000. The state seeks only $18,676 from Dan River but the principle involved in the case will affect scores of corporations from outside Georgia that have offices within the state.

Superior Court Judge Ralph Pharr in Atlanta ruled that Dan River Mills of Danville, Va., for state tax purposes, is not actually "doing business in Georgia," although it has an office there, and thus is not subject to Georgia corporation income taxes.

It is estimated that a final verdict against the state would cost up to $10,000,000 alone in refunds of taxes already collected from many corporations. In addition, the state would lose about $3,000,000 a year in future revenue.

Old Textile Machinery Shown In Catalog

J. H. Villard, Inc., New York City, has printed a series of pictures of old textile machinery as used in France and England in 1760. These prints were made on "antique" paper and, the originals being excellent steel engravings, one has the illusion of seeing the old, fine looms as they were in operation 200 years ago. Many will feel the sentimental impact of past days of the craft.

These pictures are valuable because they give in clear detail a good account of the technical basis on which present-day machinery has been built and developed in the course of time. The subjects are varied and include: a brocade loom which was the predecessor of the jacquard and whose figuring mechanism was operated by pulling of cords, done by a helper called the "draw-boy." The loom was named Draw Loom. There is also an interesting ribbon loom; a hosiery machine, for making full-fashioned stockings and which already had sinkers, spring needles, etc. Another picture shows a "finishing shop" for the calendering of fabrics. The so-called calender was an enormous stone-mangle, the prime-mover consisting of a squirrel cage of considerable dimensions in which men were treading all day long.

A catalog will be sent free of charge to those interested by the publisher, J. H. Villard, Inc., 175 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

Industrial Truck Group Elects Heinritz

New officers of the Electric Industrial Truck Association, elected at the annual meeting, were announced recently by the executive committee of the association at E.I.T.A. office in Philadelphia. They are: M. W. Heinritz of Trenton, N. J., president, and W. A. Meddick of Cleveland, Ohio, vice-president. Wm. C. Brandt, Philadelphia, managing director of E.I.T.A. was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Heinritz, who is vice-president of Gould Storage Battery Corp., succeeds F. J. Shepard, Jr., treasurer, Lewis-Shepard Products, Watertown, Mass., as president, while Mr. Meddick, who is vice-president and sales manager of Elwell Parker Electric Co., was elected to the post formerly held by Mr. Heinritz.

It was announced by Mr. Heinritz, upon assuming office, that the Electric Industrial Truck Association, which acts as a source of information to industry on matters pertaining to material handling involving the application of storage battery-powered industrial trucks, storage batteries and chargers, would continue its program of disseminating such information during 1950. This will be done by means of advertising, through promotional material, and through the education of membership field personnel along sales engineering lines.

Membership of E.I.T.A., which is composed of some 90 per cent of the firms in the United States manufacturing electric powered industrial trucks and auxiliary equipment, in an informal poll expressed the opinion that business during 1950 would be "very good," exceeding their most optimistic predictions for the year 1949, just closing. However, it was stated, buyers would have to be shown that investment in material handling equipment would have to be warranted in time and money saved, and through improvement in material handling services.

Parley Considers Industrial Mobilization

Leaders of the narrow fabrics and webbing industry met recently with representatives of the New York Quartermaster Procurement Agency to discuss industrial mobilization planning in relation to that industry, it was announced by Brig.-Gen. L. O. Grice, then commanding. The meeting was held at 111 East 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Presiding at the meeting was James A. Hendley, vice-president of Russell Mfg. Co., Middletown, Conn., and chairman of the Narrow Fabrics and Webbing Commodity Division of the Quartermaster Association, which sponsored the meeting. Col. C. E. Howland led the group from the Q.M. Industrial Mobilization Division, N.Y.Q.M.P.A. Representatives of the Office of the Quartermaster General also attended.

Installation of machinery got under way during the last week of October in the Government of Burma's 20,000 spindle and 400-loom cotton spinning and weaving plant at Rangoon. An American technical consultant, associated with a prominent textile machinery concern in New England, is assisting in the establishment of the plant. It is expected that operations may begin by the end of 1950. In addition to the actual installation of equipment, the project also entails the training of all clerical and skilled personnel.

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Ten Months' Cloth Exports Show Rise

Cotton cloth exports from the United States during October totaled 60,383,000 square yards, a decline of 6,001,000 square yards from the quantity exported during September, the Office of International Trade, U. S. Department of Commerce has reported. Despite this decline during October, an analysis of Bureau of the Census statistics shows total exports of cotton cloth during the first ten months of 1949 were 771,476,000 square yards, or 0.7 per cent greater than the 766,364,000 square yards exported during the corresponding period in 1948.

The distribution of U. S. cotton cloth exported during October shows the following countries were the leading importers: Iran, with 10,737,000 square yards; Canada, 10,735,000 square yards; Republic of the Philippines, 10,376,000 square yards; Union of South Africa, 4,362,000 square yards; Cuba, 3,836,000 square yards; and Haiti, 2,491,000 square yards. Exports to both Iran and the Republic of the Philippines were smaller during October than during September, as were shipments to Venezuela, Ceylon, Belgian Congo, British Malaya, and a number of other destinations.

Countries showing important increases in imports of U. S. cotton cloth during the first ten months of 1949, as compared to the same period in 1948 (in millions of square yards) were: Iran, 80.5; Republic of the Philippines, 30; Indonesia, 29.4; Canada, 18.9; Thailand, 14.8; Pakistan, 13.1; Peru, 5; and Morocco, 4.2. A comparison of imports of U. S. cotton cloth during the first ten months of 1949 with those during the same period in 1948 shows major decreases were registered by the following countries (also in millions of square yards): British Malaya, 85.1; Union of South Africa, 35.2; Venezuela, 10; Salvador, 7.4; Australia, 6.2; and Saudi Arabia, 4.3.

U.S.D.A. Gives Final Crop Report

The United States Agriculture Department, in its final report of the year, estimated the 1949 cotton crop at 16,034,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight.

This estimate is 510,000 bales more than the 15,524,000 bales forecast a month previous. It compares also with 14,877,000 produced in 1948 and with a ten-year (1938-47) average of 11,306,000.

The 1949 crop has produced a surplus supply above market needs and a reserve deemed by law to be ample. As a consequence, Secretary Brannan has set planting allotments calling for a 20 per cent reduction in 1950 production.

In a report accompanying the crop estimate, the Census Bureau said 13,975,926 bales of the 1949 crop had been ginned prior to Dec. 1. This compared with 12,744,152

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ginned to the same date last year and 10,046,013 to the same date two years ago.

The yield of cotton was estimated at 285.8 pounds to the acre, compared with 312.6 pounds last year and 154 pounds for the ten-year average.

The acreage harvested was put at 26,898,000 acres compared with 22,821,000 last year and 21,396,000 for the ten-year average.

Cotton Crop Allotment Is Announced

The Agriculture Department has announced a division of the 1950 national cotton planting allotment of 21 million acres among the various producing states.

The program is designed to cut production about one-fifth below the 1949 output to prevent accumulation of a top-heavy surplus. Only growers planting within their allotments will be eligible for price support on cotton.

Under the quota program, each grower would be free to sell all the cotton produced on his allotted acreage. Sales from excess acres would be subject to a penalty tax equal to 50 per cent of the parity price of cotton, which would be about 15 cents a pound.

The 1950 state allotments compared with 1949 acreage, respectively, included:

Alabama, 1,570,863 and 1,780,000 acres; Arizona, 232,266 and 327,000; Arkansas, 1,921,405 and 2,460,000; California, 642,599 and 963,000; Florida, 41,740 and 46,000; Georgia, 1,411,100 and 1,470,000; Illinois, 142 and 5,200; Kansas, 151 and no estimate available; Kentucky, 12,972 and 13,000; Louisiana, 873,297 and 1,070,000; Mississippi, 2,295,545 and 2,840,000; Missouri, 462,839 and 550,000; Nevada, 110 and 1,150; New Mexico, 169,932 and 323,000; North Carolina, 723,153 and 820,000; Oklahoma, 1,243,297 and 1,200,000; South Carolina, 1,025,725 and 1,210,000; Tennessee, 703,653 and 820,000; Texas, 7,673,029 and 10,400,000; and Virginia, 28,352 and 32,000.

The International Cotton Advisory Committee has predicted that world cotton consumption "might fall off" by 500,000 to one million bales in 1949-1950, as compared with the preceding season.

In a review of the cotton situation, the advisory group said the world cotton crop during the present season (extending into mid-1950) still was estimated at 30 million bales.

Adding the 15-million-bale world carryover to this, total supply would be 45 million bales, while global cotton consumption in the current season is estimated at 28 million bales.

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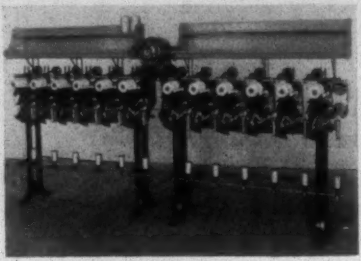

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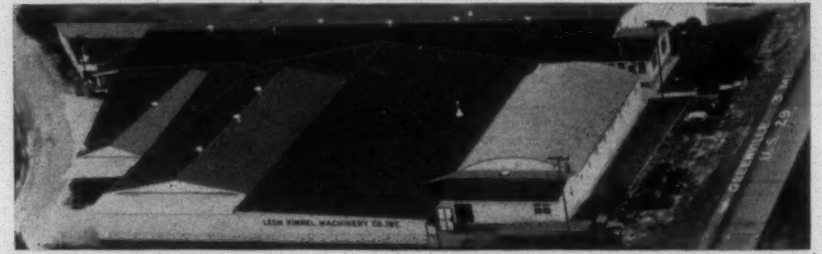

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Before Closing Down

– TEXTILE INDUSTRY HAPPENINGS AS THE MONTH ENDED –

PERSONALS

C. W. Coker, vice-president of Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C., has been elected president of the Pee Dee Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

W. H. Merriman, plant engineer for Dyersburg (Tenn.) Cotton Products, Inc., returned to his office last month after being confined to his home with an illness of several months' duration.

Troy Whitehead of Charlotte, N. C., head of the used textile machinery firm bearing his name, recently underwent a serious operation at Presbyterian Hospital, Charlotte, and is now recuperating at his home.

John L. Teat of Lincolnton, N. C., has succeeded Ben Harmon as superintendent of Indian Creek Mfg. Co., Anniston, Ala.

Ernest L. Smith has been appointed third shift assistant foreman of the spinning and spooling department at the blanket mill of Fieldcrest Mills at Draper, N. C. He formerly was section man on Barber-Colman spoolers and warpers. . . . Raymond Hopkins, formerly a winder section man, has been named assistant foreman, third shift, in the blanket mill's jack spinning department. . . . Jones W. Norman, formerly staff assistant in the firm's department of industrial and public relations, has been appointed personnel director and will report to Macon P. Miller, director of industrial and public relations. The mill personnel managers, J. M. Rimmer, J. O. Thomas, H. J. Vernon and R. L. Wilkes will report directly to Mr. Norman.

Spencer S. Garrity has been appointed manager of the Amsterdam, N. Y., plant of Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co. Mr. Garrity will succeed S. L. Duffett who is resigning Feb. 1 to become consultant to a group of Southern textile mills.

George M. Willingham has been named overseer of spinning in the Langdale, Ala., plant of West Point Mfg. Co., succeeding the late Oscar Hale. Mr. Willingham formerly was in charge of overhauling and lubrication and he has been succeeded in that position by George F. Adams. Both are graduates of Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Carlyle Lewis, superintendent of the rayon plant of Burlington Mills Corp. at Lexington, N. C., recently was elected president of the Lexington Chamber of Commerce.

John W. Harden, a vice-president of Burlington Mills Corp., has been appointed vice-chairman of the Greensboro, N. C., 1950 Red Cross fund campaign. . . . C. Eugene Rowe, Bur-Mil treasurer, heads the campaign.

W. A. L. Sibley, vice-president and treasurer of Monarch Mills, Union, S. C., has been re-appointed a director of the Charlotte, N. C., branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, Va.

A. Alex Shuford, president and treasurer of Shuford Mills, Inc., Hickory, N. C., and chairman of the Hickory Recreation Commission, recently was selected by a Hickory chapter of Veterans of Foreign Wars to receive the group's "Good Citizenship Medal for 1949."

W. A. Wardell has been appointed assistant Southern manager of the textile chemicals department of Rohm & Haas Co. Mr. Wardell will continue to make his headquarters at the Charlotte, N. C., offices of the company, and in addition to his new duties will continue to render technical and practical service on all aspects of technical processing among his many contacts within the industry. Mr. Wardell joined Rohm & Haas in 1937 and prior to that was connected with Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. and North Carolina Finishing Co.

George E. Glenn, Jr., an official of Exposition Cotton Mills in Atlanta, Ga., was elected foreman of the January-February Fulton County Grand Jury as the new jury was empaneled.

I. H. Davis, a former textile man who became connected with the city government at Manchester, Ga., has retired as city manager after 33 years of service. Mr. Davis came to Manchester in 1910 from the Draper Corp. where he was employed as loom erector, and took a job as overseer of weaving in the Callaway Mills plant at Manchester. He held that job until 1917 when he went into the real estate and insurance business.

OBITUARIES

Rev. John Thomas Farr, 83, religious and social worker of Columbus, Ga., died Jan. 6. For 42 years he was textile chemist for Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, retiring in November, 1937.

Joseph Gaston Farrell, 82, who retired about five years ago as manager of Spray (N. C.) Cotton Mills, died recently. Mr. Farrell, who joined the firm in 1904, was a director at the time of his death. Surviving are four daughters, including Mrs. Karl Bishopric, whose husband is president of Spray Cotton Mills, and two sons.

Edwin A. Hill, president of Anderson (S. C.) Weavers and Anderson Narrow Fabrics, died recently. Surviving are his wife, a daughter and three sisters.

Robert A. Love, 72, of Mt. Airy, N. C., a pioneer in the textile industry in Gaston County, N. C., died Jan. 7 of a heart attack. Mr. Love, with his father, the late R. C. G. Love, and his brother, the late John F. Love, built the first textile mills in Gaston County, among them being the old Gastonia Mfg. Co. and Avon Mfg. Co. Later he moved to Mt. Airy to continue in the textile business. Mr. Love was twice married, his second wife survives him as do four children by his first marriage, a son and three daughters. Also surviving are a brother and sister and a number of nephews and nieces.

Wilson Williams, 56, president of Medley Mfg. Co. at Columbus, Ga., textile equipment manufacturing concern, died Jan. 8 after a short illness. Mr. Williams was a prominent Georgia Republican leader and had served as a state GOP national committeeman. Surviving are his wife and two daughters.

MILL NEWS

Joanna, S. C.—Joanna Cotton Mills Co. has initiated a formal safety program to replace the previously unorganized efforts and scattered responsibility along these lines. John Henry Davenport, Jr., has been named safety director.

Griffin, Ga.—A group of 46 employees with a combined service record of over 20 centuries with Dundee Mills, Inc., and Rushton Cotton Mills were honored Jan. 7 at a dinner at the Rushton Community House. John A. Swanson, general manager for the company, presented gifts to the veteran employees whose combined service totals 2,061 years. An engraved watch, chain and pen knife were presented to Henry B. Bloom, the oldest employee in point of service, who recently completed 60 years with the firm. A brief address was made by John H. Cheatham, president of the company, who praised the loyalty and co-operation of the employees.

Elon College, N. C.—The Burlington Foundation, charitable trust of Burlington Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., Jan. 4 donated $20,000 to Elon College for its new gymnasium.

Chesterfield, S. C.—McLeod Narrow Fabrics Corp., with authorized capital stock of $70,000, was chartered recently to deal in electric tape and other fabrics made from cotton, rayon and nylon. John F. McLeod is president of the new concern.

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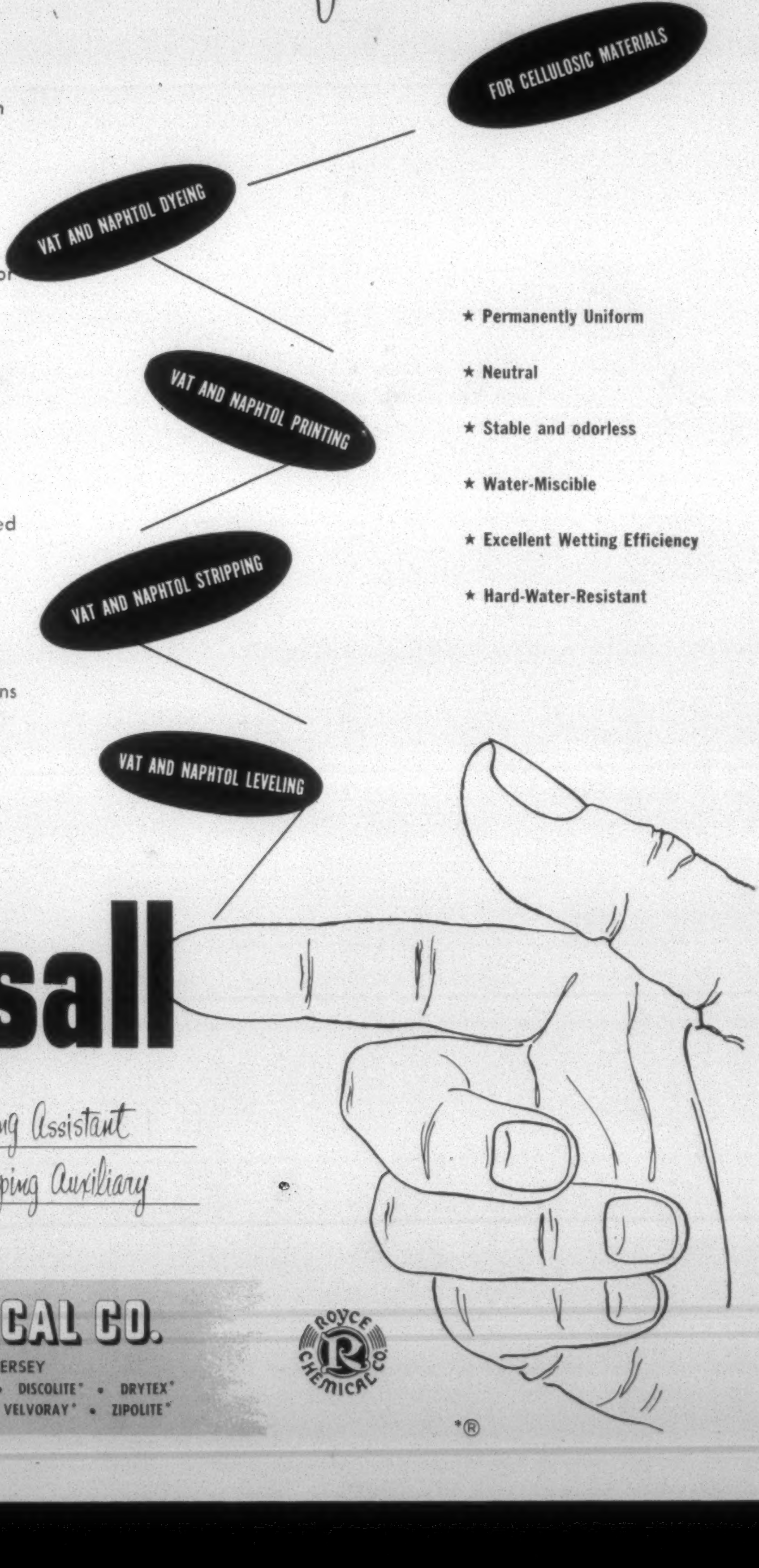

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